The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,129.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 ,, ,,
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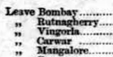
In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Contract with Government, and despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "India," 1,050 tons, 200 H. P., Commander Baxter, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 19th January, at noon.

	Jan.		Jan.
Leave Bombay	19	Leave Galle	29
,, Ratnagherry	20	,, Negapatam	31
,, Vingorla	21		Feb.
,, Carwar	21	,, Pondicherry	1
,, Mangalore	22	,, Madras	2
,, Cannanore	23	,, Coromandel	3
,, Calicut	23	,, Visagapatam	5
,, Beypore	24	,, Bimlipatam	5
,, Cochin	25	,, Gopalpore	6
,, Tuticorin	27	Arrive Calcutta	8

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

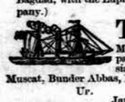
N. B.—Until further notice the Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Ratnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

	Ur.	Jan.	Jan.		Jan	Feb.
Leave Bombay	11	& 25		Leave Bussorah	29	& 12
,, Kurrachee	15	29		,, Fao	29	13
,, Guadur	19		Feb.	,, Bushire	31	14
						Feb.
,, Muscat	19	2		,, Linga	2	16
,, B. Abbas	21	4		,, B. Abbas	4	18
,, Linga	22	5		,, Muscat	6	20
,, Bushire	25	8		,, Guadur	8	22
,, Fao	26	9		,, Kurrachee	10	24
Arrive Bussorah	27	10		Arrive Bombay	13	27

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "Comorin," 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on Monday, the 18th January, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR GOA, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, AND LONDON.

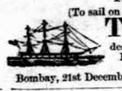
THE First-class Steamer "Tynemouth," 1,410 tons, Captain Kenady, will leave for the above Ports on the next Saturday of 16th inst. For Freight and Passage for Troops. Apply to HASSUNBHOY THAVUR & Co.

Fort Green No. 6, and Out Fort, Khuduck, No. 7.

The Steamer has certificate to carry Troops.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail on or about 1st February 1869.)



THE Ship "Camperdown," 945 Tons register, Captain Nattrass, will be despatched as above.

For Freight or passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st December 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 1st proximo.)

MESSR. GEORGE SMITH & SON'S Ship "City of Bombay," 990 Tons Register, Captain Adair, will be despatched as above.

For Freight or Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Anazi," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 12th January 1869. Agents of Ship "Anazi."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Tottcombe," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of Ship "Tottcombe."

Bombay, 4th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Glentilt," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of Ship "Glentilt."

Bom ay, 7th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "City of Madras," arrived from Glasgow," are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W NICOL & Co.,

Agents of Ship "City of Madras."

Bombay, 13th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Ardgowan," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expenses. the concerned. W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of Ship "Ardgowan."

Bombay, 7th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "British Viceroy," Peterson, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Peterson will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Desdemona," Captain Desdandes, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Desdandes will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

BLACKWELL & Co.

Agents for Captain Desdandes Ship "Desdemona."

Bombay, 12th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Isabella Hercus," Captain Fillan, from London, are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Fillan will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has once left the ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be first sent for our countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,

Agents for Captain Fillan, Ship "Isabella Hercus."

Bombay, 7th January 1869.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions; especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N. B.—As for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

BOXER CARTRIDGES

FOR

SNIDER RIFLE.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., .577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; .500 (or half-inch) bore; and .451 (or small) bore.

These Cartridges have been adopted after careful comparative trial against all other descriptions, by Her Majesty's War Department, as the Standard Rifle Ammunition for the British Army, and are not only used exclusively for the Snider Rifle, but are adapted to all other systems of military Breech-Loading Rifles.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty), of all three sizes, picked with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of Boxer Cartridges, .450 bore, for Revolving Pistols in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

Pin Cartridges, for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 m, 9 m, and 7 m, bore.

Central Fire and Pin Fire Cartridges, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Water proof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,

GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W. C.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st Class £45, 2nd Class £25. (Exclusive of Wines.

To Trieste—1st Class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s.

Steamers will leave Bombay on the 10th and 25th of each month; returning they will leave Suez on or about the 1st and 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere it Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Magdala," 2,220 Tons, Captain E. P. H. Thompson, will be despatched on the 25th January.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the Passage and Home wear:

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen	Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with Strap.
½ ,,	Under-vests.	1	Maud.
1 ,,	Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
1 ,,	Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1 ,,	Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
½ ,,	Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1 ,,	Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat.
1 ,,	White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.
	Apollo House.		

BADHAM & Co.

Corresponding Firm:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Madras," (1,185 Tons, and 275 H. P.), Captain C. P. Davies, will be despatched for the above Ports on Friday, the 22nd January, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Office's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 20th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th January 1869.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The "Bombay Gazette" Overland Summary is now Ready.

It contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

	Rs.	as.
Annual Subscription	12	0
Single Copy	0	4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY of TRADE.

Published once a Fortnight.

It contains a Statement of Imports and Exports; Customs' Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies and Measures; detailed Price Current of Europe Goods, and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication; and a specially written fortnightly Report on the Bombay Market.

	Rs.	as.
Annual Subscription in advance	10	0
Single Copy	0	8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET, in Hummum Street, Fort, a Flat, suitable for Offices or a Residence. Rent Rs. 125 per month. Address A. B., "Bombay Gazette."

15th January 1869.

WANTED.—A young Woman, desirous of returning to England, wishes to obtain a Situation for her passage either by sailing vessel or steam. Would go as Nurse or Lady's Maid. Apply by letter or in person for a few days at the office of Messrs. Ruttonjee Bomanjee & Co., Rampart Row.

Bombay, 15th January 1869.

WANTED, for the Steam Factory H. M.'s Dockyard, a Brass and Loam Moulder. Application producing Testimonials to be made (in person) at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine,

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's office, Bombay, 15th January 1869.

FOR SALE (a bargain), the property of an Officer about leaving the Station, a light Bay Arab, height over 15 hands, age about six, a trained Charger and perfectly free from vice, believed to be sound. For particulars apply to "E. R. G.", Royal Hotel, Bombay.

ADDIS' PATENT CART.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for the above Patent, all applications for supply thereof, and information connected therewith, to be directed to Mr. FELIX KLINGELHOEFER, Tanna.

Tanna, 15th January 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE to SHAREHOLDERS.—Interest Warrants for the half-year ending 31st December 1868 have this day been posted.

WALTER KNOX, Agent.

Bombay, 15th January 1869.

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—Annual General Meeting of the above Institution will be held at the School Rooms, Hornby Road, on Wednesday, the 20th instant, at half-past 4 P.M., when the Life Governors, Members, and Subscribers are particularly requested to attend. DHIRAJRAM DULPATRAM.

15th January 1869. Secretary.

NOTICE.—Just landed, ex Ship "Birkby," in prime condition, a Consignment of Guinness's extra Foreign Stout, bottled by E. & J. Burke, Dublin.

Quarts.....Rs. 6 per dozen.

Pints ..... 3-12 ,,

HOWARD BROTHERS,

Sole Agents in India for Messrs. E. & J. Burke.

Bombay, 15th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of 966 Socket Pipes, marked A.B. in a diamond, shipped by Mr. Frederick Madeley, for Messrs. McDonald, Stevens, & Co., "Ceylon," from Glasgow, are hereby requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents of Ship "Ceylon."

Bombay, 16th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Edinburgh," from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Logan will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

LAWRENCE & Co.,

Agents Ship "Edinburgh."

NOTICE.—THE ORIENTAL SPINNING WEAVING COMPANY.—Sealed Tenders will be received by the above Company, at the Agent's Office, No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, up to 25th January 1869, for the supply at the Mills, by contract, of the Miscellaneous Articles during the year 1869.

Schedules of articles, for which Tenders are invited, and terms, or conditions of contract can be obtained on application at the Agent's Office.

Parties may Tender for one or more complete parts or classes at their option, but not for a portion of a part or class.

Tenders to be addressed to the Directors of the Company, and the words "Tenders for Miscellaneous Articles" be written on the Cover.

The Company will not assign any reason for refusing lowest or any Tenders.

By order of the Board of Directors,

HORMUSJEE DINSHAW JILA, Secretary.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE PROGRESS ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited,) London—LIFE and MARINE.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents and are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies accordingly.

PASSMORE, SMITH, & Co.

1, Bruce Lane, Bombay, 12th July 1869.

THE LONDON and PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £1,000,000.

Head Office, London.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to the United Kingdom and all Eastern Ports.

JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE PACIFIC FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of SYDNEY.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales, 26, Victoria.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the Marine Department of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Polices on Goods, Specie, &c., by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius,

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT

TO MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India: Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine.
Braunberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.
Clarets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints See List.
Chamberlin, the elite of Burgundies.
Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
Chablis, the Wine to be served with Fish.
Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
East India Madeira, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.
Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.
Geneva, best Dutch.
Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.
Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.
Johannisberger, a recherché Cabinet Wine.
Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
Moselle Nonpareil, the finest sparkling, brilliant condition.
Marsala, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
Macon, cheap quality dinner Burgundy.
Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, medium quality.
Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.

(Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.)

Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.
Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.
Traminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.

(Unexceptionally good Terms.)

Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.
Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
Xeres Wines, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
Yquem Sauterne, shipped to order.
Zara Maraschino di, a choice Liqueur.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively copied in India, we beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label when ordering Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being Wine Merchants in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders on orders of 30 dozens, are equal to growers' quotations, and in like manner, we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we ask a trial order, and solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

Traders indenting on us for not less than 100 dozens of any one Wine, (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the Corks if desired.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood:

Clarets, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

Sherries, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

Ports, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

Cognacs and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815, and in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars. Agencies—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo Riviere—Spa—Seltz—Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

MAGNUMS OR DOUBLE BOTTLES OF CHAMPAGNE.—Orders from Messes and large Consumers of finest Dry Champagne are solicited for the above.

Our first parcel, prepared under the immediate superintendence of our Mr. Palmer in Champagne in September last, and daily expected to arrive here by Ship "Anazi," is strongly recommended to large Consumers of this most refreshing Wine. Price for 1 doz. case Rs. 74

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

1st December 1868.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass' Beer, bottled by H. Stone and Co.

Bombay, 18th December 1868. LYON & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy	'Otard Dupuy & Co.'	Rs. 30	per dozen.
Whiskey	'Dunville's V.R.'	,, 18	,,
Claret	'Medoc'	,, 10	,,
Do.	'Lormont'	,, 12	,,

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at		Rs. 22	per doz.
Vieux	Do.	,, 18	,,
Cognac	Do.	,, 16	,,

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Gisler & Co., London:—

Champagne	Quarts, in Cases of		1 doz. each.
Do.	Pints	do.	2 ,,
Moselle	Quarts	do.	1 ,,
Do.	Pints	do.	2 ,,
Hock	(Hockheimer) Quarts.	do.	1 ,,
Do.	(Marcobrunner) Qts.	do.	1 ,,

Eau De Cologne ... ... 6 Bottles in a Box.

Also,

Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block:

Superior Larose Claret in cases of 1 doz. each.

Do. ... ... (St. Julien) ... 1 ,, ,,

W. NICOL & Co.

LIST of WINES of Messrs. VOLKART BROTHERS.

Meadow Street, No. 5.

CHAMPAGNE			Rs.
Champagne	Titus Newhouse	Quarts	18
do. Rose	F. Wegelin	,,	20
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.			
Sparkling Schwarzhofberg	F. Kehrmann	Quarts	34
do. Hock	do. do.	,,	22
do. Moselle	do. do.	,,	22
do. Moselle Muscatel	do. do.	,,	22
do. Moselle No. 3	Titus Newhouse	,,	30
do. Moselle No. 1	do. do.	,,	22
do. Moselle No. 2	do. do.	Pints	31
do. Moselle No. 1	do. do.	,,	23
STILL HOCK.			
Queen Victoria Vineyard	G. M. Pabstmann Son	Quarts	54
do.	do. do.	,,	48
Marcobrunner	do. do.	,,	30
Boxbentel Steinwein	do. do.	,,	25
Laubenheimer	do. do.	,,	14
CLARETS.			
Bages Pauliac	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	,,	34
Milon Pauliac	do. do.	,,	34
Clos Fourlet St. Emillion	do. do.	,,	28
Vrayenann	H. & C. Balaresque.	,,	24
Chateau de Franda	do. do.	,,	24
Chateau Larose	H. Hernozant & Co.	,,	24
Chateau Leoville	do. do.	,,	19
Baumes Sauterne Superior Montheuil Francfils Aine	do.	,,	36
Chateau Bel Air St. Julien Medoc	do.	,,	24
Chateau Delorme Margaux	do.	,,	24
SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.			
Sherry No. 4	Titus Newhouse	Quarts	26
Old Champagne Cognac	H. & C. Balaresque.	,,	22
Brandy	H. Ribelot & Co	,,	18
do.	do. do.	,,	20
do.	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	,,	18
do.	do. do.	,,	24
Old Cognac	do. do.	,,	30
Absinthe	do. do.	,,	30
Burgundy Port	do. do.	,,	16
do.	do. do.	,,	30
Best Old Cognac	do. do.	,,	30
do.	Blanchy Freres & Co	,,	22
Old Cognac	do. do.	,,	15
Brandy	John Bakes	,,	20
Bonekamp of Maagbitter	H. Underberg Albrecht	,,	20
Magenbitter	Lucius Roberts	,,	20
German Beer (4 doz. case)	H. Dectjen	,,	12

Terms—Cash.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, Dec. 1868.

P. GRANT AND SON,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadevie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

MOULE and Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS, as also Fittings that can easily be adapted to existing accommodation in private Houses, are to be obtained at the Godowns of the undersigned, who are empowered to take Contracts from Hospitals and Public Offices; fittings such as are now almost universally adopted in Barracks and Latrines in England. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

Dean Lane, Bombay.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel.

This Establishment is now open. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent Billard Table.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows for the use of Families are about to be erected.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.

5, Apollo Street.

This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the Public and
FOR HERE

Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, or any other man.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—At a Meeting of the Bombay Bench of Justices, on the 22nd ultimo, Mr. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner, remarked as follows:—

"He had now 700 Kerosine Lamps" (referring to our Lamps) "and by and bye they would have more." He also said that "when the Municipality had more Kerosine Lamps on hand they "could intimate to the Gas Company to take their burning ma-"terials out of the Municipality's Lamps, for the Municipality "could supply themselves from Kerosine."

The above very valuable testimony as to the advantages of Kerosine over Gas, or any Oil extant, has been corroborated by other Municipalities we have supplied with Lamps during the past year.

The Commissary General of the Army has also reported favourably upon these Lamps for Barrack lighting.

In fact for any out-door lighting where a light is required, that neither wind or rain extinguishes, for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c. this Lamp is invaluable. The cost of maintaining these Lights is less than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and very much less than Gas.

Further particulars may be had on application to the undersigned, who have large shipments of Kerosine Oil Street Lamps in progress, both Overland and via the Cape.

FARNHAM & Co.

2, Apollo Street, Bombay, 1st January 1869.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN;

The present Viceroy and Governor General of India,

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.		Rs.	
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to	21	
Superfine do. do.	18	,,	21	
Balbriggan embossed Silk od.	25			
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14	,,	20	
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25			
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	,,	18½	
Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	,,	24	
Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20			
Do. Fancy Striped	23			
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	,,	45	
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3	,,	6	
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½			
Silk and Wool Pants	6	,,	8	
India Gauze Pants	7	,,	8	
Grey Merino Pants	6	,,	8	
Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy Cotton	2½			

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts, per doz. 55, 60, ...	65	0
Do. Dress Do. ...	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each	10	8
Do. all Wool ,,	10	0
Do. Cashmere ,,	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts ,,	12	8
French Printed Shirts per dozen	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits each	25	0
Cashmere Do. ,,	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable)	20	0
Prince of Wales Do. ,,	18	0

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each 8 8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
The Pall Mall per dozen	7	0
do with Tie ,,	7	8
The Belgian ,,	7	0
do. with Tie ,,	7	8
The Shakspear ,,	7	0
do. with Tie ,,	7	8
The Regent ,,	7	0
The Indian ,,	7	0
The Improved West End ,,	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do.	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf	1	0
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., ... Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
An immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties		
Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	3	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons.		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use per dozen	12-8 to	25
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders	16-8	
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs	32-8	

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires Plain	15	to 30
,, ,, Chased	15	,, 30
,, ,, Enamelled	16	,, 30
,, Sleeve Links	18	,, 30
,, Shirt Studs	14	,, 30
,, Scarf Rings	8	,, 12
,, Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10	,, 30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks	20	to 32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	,, 70
Railway Portmanteaus	16

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1750
3,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Ditto of Bombay New	560
3,750,000	1,000	all	11½ ps	Ditto of Madras	1650
800,000	200	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200
700,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	280
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	300
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	138
600,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

2,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1330
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	820 to 825
1,080,000	1,000	500	,11-14	Do. New	350
...	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	105
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	750 to 755
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	270

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
75,000	3,000	850	300o.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	100o.	Bombay Press Co.	1770
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	410
1,000	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co.	2900
...	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co.	1050
937,200	5,000	5,000	100ps	Fort Press Co.	8900
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1165
400,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2400
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	210
30,000	2,500	2,500	300 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2500
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	135

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

800,000	5,000	3,500	600	Bombay Ship Co.	1450
200,000	2,500	all	300	Bombay Coast	260

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	30
...	2,000	300	12	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	150
100,000	500	all	3 p. c.	Treacher & Co.	130

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
1,045,000	500	500	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay
800,000	200	25	...	Do. China
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat
1,000,000	250	200	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k
2,000,000	200	200	Sept. '67	,, Trdg & B'nkg
2,000,000	100	200	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank
1,000,000	250	200	Mar. '66	Central Bank
500,000	500	200	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
...	100	200	May '67	Royal Bank
...	400	400	...	B'gal Cr'dit Mobilier
1,200,000	400	130	Apr. '67	Old Financial

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	2,000	1,000	...	Ap'loF'dWarehouse	10
1,000,000	...	5,200	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	400
800,000	...	3,500	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	300
2,000,000	...	3,500	...	Frere Reclamation	140
...	...	3,500	...	Iron Shipping	260
...	...	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 11 13/16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0 1/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 3/16d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	Par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	30 Do. do.	99 Nominal.
China	60 Do. do.	216 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112¾
Five per cent.	108¼
Four per cent.	95
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¾
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	108
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	98

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolas	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
German Crowns	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 106-8
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16-8

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 15TH JANUARY 1869.

	OLD.	Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee		235 to 237
Akote		235 to 236
Broach		240 to 245
Dhollera		240 to 245
Bhownuggur		210 to 225
Veeravul		232 to 235
Vingorla		250 to 255
Dharwar Sawginned		230 to 232
Khandeish		220 to 232
Surat		...
	NEW.	
Oomrawuttee		265 to 266
Hingunghat		275 to 276

Ready sales 1575 Candies. Market active.

CALCUTTA.—9TH JANUARY, 1869.

The market for Government Securities closed firm at the quotations; the transactions reported to-day were at the following rates:—4 per cents. at Rs. 5-2 and 5-0 discount; 5 per cents. of 1856-57, at Rs. 8-8 and 8-10 premium, and 5½ per cents. at Rs. 12-14, and two lots of Rs. 25,000 and 15,000 at Rs. 13-5 premium.

6 per cents. Municipal Debentures sold at Rs. 6-2 and 6-4 premium.

A few Bank of Bengal shares were bought, by investors, at Rs. 1,740, inclusive of dividend.

Purchases of National Bank shares were effected at Rs. 140.

Sales of People's Bank shares took place at Rs. 33 to 35.

East India Railway Stock was bought, for an order, at Rs. 240 per £20.

One share in the Great Eastern Hotel Company sold for Rs. 125.

A good number of India General Steam Navigation Company's whole shares of Rs. 1,000 were purchased, for two or three parties, at Rs. 410 each, and half-shares at Rs. 205.

Tribeni Indigo Company's shares sold yesterday at Rs. 62, and to-day at Rs. 60, exclusive of the dividends.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 15.

Crichton, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on leave.
Hallen, Staff Veterinary Surgeon, Veterinary Department, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.
Holland, Colonel, Commissary General, on duty, from Poona.
Horne, Major, Deputy Judge Advocate General, on leave, from Allahabad.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 15.

Leggatt, Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Native Infantry, on duty, to Sirur.
Hand, Major, 52nd Regiment, on leave, to Deolalee.
Battye, Assistant Surgeon, 27th Native Infantry, to join to Aden

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—15TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10 od.	per ton.	
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal.		
Liverpool	Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.		,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.		,,
Overland	Cotton	£5 10s. 0d.	p. 40 c. ft.	
	Shelling proved Cotton		Nominal.	
China	Steamer do.	Rs. 6 to 7	per bale.	
,,	Opium	Rs. 10 to 15	per chest.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6	per ton.	
Mauritius	Grain	12 annas	per bag.	

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Jan. 15	Taptee (s)	Drewitz	Mandvie, Jan. 10.
	Vanguard	McIntyre	Moulmein, Dec. 14.
	Robinson Crusoe	Hogg	London, Sept. 17.
	Comorin (s)	Turner	Bushire, Dec. 31.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Jan. 15	Thorndean	Jopp	Liverpool.
	Abergeldie	Munro	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Brig Fattul Reyamany, Nacoda, to Calcutta.
Ship Michael Angelo, Jones, to Calcutta.
Barque L' Allegro, Cartmer, to Havre.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Taptee, to Kutch.
Ship Romulus, to Liverpool.
Ship Eastern Belle, to Liverpool.
Ship Esk, to Havre.
Ship Atmosphere, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 9	Clyde	Howes	London, Sept. 23.	
10	T. A. Gibb (s)	Gardner	Hongkong, Dec. 22	
	Chedaba (s)	McCorkindale.	Moulmein, Jan. 2.	

DEPARTURES

an. 9	Radama	...	...	...
	Shelomithi	...	...	...
10	Lucerne	...	...	...
	Fattal Carrim	...	...	...

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 8	Meinam (P. S.)	Gauvain	Galle.
9	Simla (P. & O. S.)	King	Suez.
	Hotspur	Studder	London.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic Week ending 10th January, 1869.

Open 874 Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	94,085 5 9
Merchandize	3,07,578 9 1
Electric Telegraph	1,169 11 0
Earth Trains	2,298 12 0
Total Rs.	4,04,932 5 10
Corresponding week last year open 832 Miles. Total Rs.	3,31,776 10 10
Increase	73,025 11 0

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 9th January 1869.

Open 307½ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	51,944 9 11
Merchandize	35,377 3 0
Back Bay Earth Trains	8,355 15 1
Electric Telegraph	687 2 0
Total Rs.	96,404 14 0
Corresponding week in January 1868. Open 306 Miles.	
Coaching	34,455 7 11
Merchandize	41,000 9 8
Back Bay Earth Trains	5,886 0 0
Electric Telegraph	668 1 0
Total Rs.	82,010 2 7
Increase	14,394 11 5

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" informed that the next Assembly will take place at Mr. J. G. Smith's Bungalow, Malabar Hill, on Monday, the 18th instant.

H. J. STOCK, Lieutenant,
Marine Lines. Honorary Secretary.

Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the "Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

FOR PROMOTING THE CHRISTIAN EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN CHILDREN THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President, ex-officio.
Hon. Sir R. Couch.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.
G. Forjoz, Esq.
C. E. Chapman, Esq.
A. T. Crawford, Esq.
H. M. Birdwood, Esq.
Ven. Archdeacon Leigh-Lyc.
Rev. F. J. Spring.
Rev. C. T. Wilson.
Rev. W. Maule
Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
Rev. C. Gilder.
Rowland Hamilton, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.
Rev. G. C. Reynell, Hon. Secretary.

The Board makes grants to Diocesan School Byculla, St. Peter's School Mazagon, Bishop's School Poona, Poona Girls' Schools, Sholapoor European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 400 a month. Aggregate attendance at Schools 242.

The Board has also agreed to help to establish a School for the Children of Military Pensioners at Panchgunny.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its work, Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. They will be received by Rev. G. C. Reynell, Chaplain of Byculla, or may be paid on application to Mr. F. Valladares. G. C. REYNELL,
Bombay, 24th October 1868. Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—Subscribers are

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

HARDY—January 7th, at Kussowlie, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Hardy, 21st Hussars, of a son.
ROWLANDS—January 9th, at Subathoo, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Rowlands, 41st, The Welsh Regiment, of a daughter.

DEATH.

STEWART—January 8th, at Meerut, George Thornton, the youngest son of Major Charles Thornton Stewart, Royal Engineers, aged 14 months.

NOTICE.

FROM Jan. 1, 1869, the London Agency of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE will be transferred to MR. GEORGE STREET, at whose Office, 30, Cornhill, a file of the daily issue can be seen and copies of the "Overland Summary" obtained on arrival of the Mail.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1869.

THE Indian career of Sir John Lawrence was rounded and complete on Tuesday last, and next Tuesday he sails from Calcutta for Home. At such a moment we are disposed to consider him less in the light of a departing Viceroy whose reign is over and whose works have to be summed up and weighed, than as a Great Civilian bidding farewell for ever to the scene of his labours and adventures, his glories and his griefs. Regarded from this point of view, whatever judgment may be passed on his Viceroyalty, no one will refuse him a front place in his distinguished order. For the Indan Civilians and Soldier-Politicals form an order which, in modern times, at least, it was reserved for Great Britain to found, an order having few, if any precedents, and no superior in the history of the world. The conquering maritime powers whose energies acquired a fresh outlet and received a new stimulus from the rise of ocean navigation—the Portuguese, the Spaniards, the Dutch, the French—founded nothing like it. Great administrators they all produced, but no systematically created race of rulers, renewed by regular accessions, trained in a severe school, stimulated by shining examples, ever had almost supreme charge of their colonies and dependencies. And it is a characteristic of this system, that where all have well-guarded rights and honourable independence, ability, taking a large view, secures advancement and distinction to its possessor; for the fact is even yet recognized that if we are to hold our own and do our duty, the ablest men must come to the top. A faithful observance of that cardinal rule is the condition *sine qua non* of self-preservation as well as of good administration; and wherever it is neglected, there a rent has been made through which the flood of ruin may work its way. That, on the whole, the rule has been observed, that here in India, the "tools are to him who can handle them," that the cry of ambitious Frenchmen, *la carrière ouverte aux talents*, is embodied in practical life, the long roll of great administrators proves to demonstration. The Civilians, the Soldiers and Soldier-Politicals of India are second to none, are equalled by few in the history of the world.

High up among the men who have made England powerful and illustrious in the East the name of Sir John Lawrence finds a conspicuous place. We are not now speaking of the rank he will take as a Governor-General, we abstain for the present from attempting to judge his five years' toil, but of his rank as a member of the Indian Civil Service. Criticism has a right to institute a minute inquiry into the acts of his reign, to measure what he has done, to point out what he has left undone, and to pass a verdict on that portion of his life; but on this day, at least, we prefer the larger to the microscopic treatment; and desire simply to record the estimate delivered by contemporary judgment when casting a retrospective glance along the eventful road which it has been his good fortune to tread. For twenty years his name has been familiar, not only to the English in India, but to the English at Home, and the Mutiny spread it abroad in all lands and in all tongues. And his acts justified a wide repute, shedding a lustre on the service to which he belonged. We says this, conscious that he never loved Bombay, never visited Western India nor this spacious port, never did justice to this Presidency. But injustice and neglect cannot blind us to the fact that he always did his work zealously, and that, in the main, he did it conspicuously well. He has won his laurel, in war as well as peace, and may he live long to wear it in a tranquil home.

WITH unexampled promptitude the Government has nominated a Drainage and Water Supply Commission, while the more important work, the condition precedent to the execution of any practical scheme, a thorough inquiry into Municipal administration, is still delayed. Surely an investigation of these water supply and drainage projects should follow, not precede, the establishment of a wholesome and orderly financial base of operations. What is said of a man who provides himself with large plans and estimates for a building before he scrutinizes his balance-sheet and considers what he can justly spend, will be said of a Municipality, which, at the moment when a painful necessity has sent its Officers into the bazaar to raise a big Loan, sits down to examine costly schemes, instead of laying those broad economical foundations essential, not only to the execution of extensive public works, but to the decent management of current affairs. There can be no amendment until the prevailing love of expenditure, and the passion for doing everything at once, give place to the worthier, if less brilliant, ambition to do all that is possible and desirable, but to do it with measure and order.

Nevertheless, as a tribunal has been set up to examine and report on diverse plans, we do not see how the strict limitation of the inquiry to the merits and demerits of Captain Tulloch's scheme can be reconciled with justice to the Municipality. Other plans of drainage have been proposed, other competitors are in the field, yet they are excluded—one of them being the Executive Engineer of the Municipality! We do not profess to have any opinion on the qualifications of any Engineer or the value of any project, but we must say that it is undignified to put what looks very like a slight on Mr. Russel Aitken. Nor do we see why the views of Mr. Sowerby should not be officially before the Commission. The inquiry, if it is confined to one plan, and if it is not exhaustive, will be strikingly unsatisfactory.

OUR correspondent "Rocket," having drawn attention, once more, to the unjust method of construing Royal Warrants in vogue at the Horse Guards, and having pointed out that one measure is meted out to the old Bombay Engineers and another to the old Bombay Artillery, we will now venture upon a prediction. As we surmised the name of Sir William Coghlan has been retained long enough to prevent Colonel Hatch from benefitting by the Royal Warrant, because, had the Warrant been executed, he would have passed over two Royal Artillery officers; and that end having been obtained, we shall be astonished should Sir William's name not now be removed from the effectives—perhaps in the very next List that is published. It has been kept on the list of effectives despite the Royal Warrant, in order to serve the interests of the old Royal Artillery, all-powerful at headquarters. But even the protest for the violation of the Warrant is now removed, and with it we shall see scant justice tardily done.

UNDER the head of "What does it mean?" our contemporary prints a wild letter signed "Argus," insinuating all sorts of possible evils, including the ruin of Lord Mayo's administration, as a consequence of General Merewether's recent sojourn to Bombay! "Argus" sees with the eyes of his imagination. Sir William Merewether's visit to Bombay was simply and solely a visit of respectful courtesy to the then future Governor General; and was not prompted by any ambitious designs of Frontier policy whatever. Holding a great appointment, like other leading officials, he was brought to Bombay by his sense of propriety. "Argus" has stumbled on a mare's nest.

WE shall publish a supplement on Monday containing the first part of Sir Bartle Frere's evidence before the Bank of Bombay Commission.

WE understand that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton intends to retire from the Bench after the expiration of two months' leave which has been granted to him.

IT is said that Mr. Daniell, of the Bombay Civil Service, is likely to be appointed Under-Secretary to Government in the Legislative, Judicial, and Revenue Departments, in room of Mr. W. Wedderburn.

A CROWD of Indian celebrities, says the "Indian Daily News" of Monday last, are congregating in the capital, in anticipation of the gubernatorial event of to-morrow. Ambassadors from Nepaul and talookdars from Oudh have already arrived, and the Lieutenant Governors of the Punjaub and the North-West Provinces, and the Chief Commissioners of two of the administrations will be here in time for the occasion. We also observe that Col. Lawrence (the Viceroy's brother), the Resident at Nepaul, left his station on the 21st ult., making over charge of the Residency to Dr. Wright.

SIR DONALD MACLEOD, Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, and Sir Henry Durand, member of the Executive Council of the Viceroy, arrived last Saturday morning at Calcutta.

THE soldier Stuart, who shot a native at Attock, was, we learn from our Lahore contemporary, tried on the 6th instant, in the Chief Court, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. It was quite evident that the prisoner had had no intention to shoot any one, but had merely, in a fit of drunkenness, made use of a gun with fatal result to an unfortunate native.

THE 20th Regiment Native Infantry is to be held in readiness to proceed to Tellagung, the new station beyond the Salt Range. And we understand that the Government have at length resolved to maintain permanently one native cavalry and two infantry regiments at Jhelum; one infantry regiment at Tellagung; one cavalry and one infantry regiment at Nowshera. These arrangements will add considerably to the military strength of the Punjaub.—*Delhi Gazette.*

H. M.'s 77th arrived at Jhelum on the morning of the 2nd, halted on the 3rd, and marched *en route* to Agra on the 4th. The 5th battery of the 25th brigade of Artillery, *en route* to Abbottabad, reached Jhelum on the 4th, and marched on the 5th instant. The 9th Bengal Cavalry from Hazara *en route* to Meean Meer marched into the same station on the 5th. We understand that a squadron of the regiment has been left behind, one-half at Oghee, the other at Hurreepoor.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE "Neilgherry Excelsior" narrates a melancholy case of suicide which occurred at Ootacamund on the night of the 6th inst. Mr. E. Smith, formerly of Coonoor, and lately the proprietor of Fern Hill Hotel at Ootacamund, killed himself by taking an enormous quantity of morphine. It is said that he called at the dispensary of the Pharmaceutical Company at about half-past eight in the evening, and presented a prescription for twelve pills, each to contain three grains of the drug. Ten of these he is reported to have swallowed, and death ensued as a matter of course. Medical aid was sought, but it proved of no avail. The cause of the rash deed is said to have been of a domestic nature.

ANOTHER instance of want of success in working trading companies under the "limited liability" principle is displayed in the winding up of Spence's Hotel, Calcutta. This hotel, "an hotel" *par excellence*, has long been struggling with its difficulties. A full house at times, a partly full one at others, an expensive management, and a screw loose somewhere or other always, has left the shareholders in an unenviable position. Whilst "the guarantee" lasted, the dividend was promptly paid. Doubtless the dividend was duly cared for by the promoters and the original directors of the company. Since the expiration of "the guarantee" a single dividend only has, we believe, been paid. That was from the proceeds of the decree on the action brought by the company against two of its first directors. Since then the company has gradually been sinking under its difficulties, and now seeks peace in the hands of the "official liquidators."—*Indian Daily News, Jan.* 9.

THE following paragraphs are from a military letter from the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India, dated the 24th November last—"The concluding paragraphs of your despatch raise a question as to the amount of pay and allowances which should be drawn by departmental officers who may be permitted to proceed to England for the purpose of acquiring professional information. You question the advisability of continuing full regimental and staff allowances to such officers in addition to the other advantages which they enjoy; and you express an opinion that it would be a convenient and liberal arrangement to grant them the full Indian pay and allowance of their rank with half staff salary, the remaining moiety being issued to the officer officiating for them during their absence. I concur in this opinion; and the rule you suggest may be notified to the service, and made applicable to all officers who may in future proceed to this country on special duty. It must, however, be distinctly understood that in no case will permission be accorded to officers to visit England on duty, unless the exigencies of the public service imperatively require it."

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.

IN consequence of a report from Madras that the boilers of the *Feroze* were leaking badly, and that she would not be able to make a return voyage to Suez, Sir John Lawrence has decided, as we learn from the *Englishman*, to postpone his departure until the 19th instant, when he will leave by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer, the *Candia*. He will embark with the usual ceremony on board the *Sonamookee*, and overtake the *Candia* down the river. His Excellency has, of course, the right to charter a private steamer, there being no Government one available, but as this would involve an expenditure of nearly a lac of rupees, Sir John has declined to incur, on his own private account, so large an outlay against the public funds. He, therefore, submits to the delay and inconvenience which must attend him as a private passenger by the P. and O. Such an action is highly creditable to His Excellency, but we agree with our contemporary in thinking that it is certainly not creditable to the Government of India, that upon such an occasion it should not have a single vessel of its own at its command.

It appears from the same paper (of the 11th instant) that numerous applications had been made for interviews to take farewell of Sir John Lawrence, which, owing to the pressure of business and the state of his health, His Excellency was at present really unable to grant. Our contemporary was authorised to state that a day would be fixed and duly announced when all Native or European friends of the Viceroy, who might wish to say farewell, would be afforded an opportunity of doing so.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, 14TH JAN., NOON.

Uneasiness is felt concerning the attitude of Greece regarding the Conference and the result is doubtful.

Captain Wilmhurst, of the ship *Bremensis*, has been honourably acquitted by the court martial.

Archbishop Cullen and other bishops in Ireland have declared the total disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church to be indispensable.

LONDON, 14TH JAN., AFTERNOON.

The Conference reassembled to-day. M. Rangabe, the Greek representative, is still without instructions from Athens.

The *Great Eastern* has commenced to ship the new Atlantic Cable to be laid from Brest to America. 1009 miles are already manufactured.

The *Bengal* with the outward Indian Mails left Suez for Bombay on the 13th instant at 3 A.M. (2 days and 9 hours after contract time.)

LONDON, 13TH JAN., AFTERNOON.

Fair Dhollera was quoted at Liverpool to-day 9¼d.

The ship "Rothley" has arrived from Bombay.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

CALCUTTA, 15TH JAN., 4-31 P.M.

Govt. Paper. (Fours Rs. 5¾. Fives Rs. 8¾. Fives and a half, Rs. 12¾.

Exchange, six months' sight, 1s. 11 13/16d.

Rice, £1 5s.

Jute, £2 5s.

Linseed, none offering.

Shirtings Rs. 5-2.

Madapollams, Rs. 2-8.

Mule Twist, 5 ans. 2 pie.

Market for piece-goods, quiet but better.

Market for Twist, quiet.

STAFF CORPS UNIFORM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Now that a considerable number of the officers of the Bombay Army wear Staff Corps uniform, is it not desirable that some more becoming style of dress should be substituted for the one now in vogue? The present Staff Corps uniform was settled by Sir William Mansfield on the formation of the corps in 1861. At that time there were comparatively speaking a very small number of officers in the corps; and few, if any, of those wore the prescribed uniform. Since then, however, the Staff Corps has been thrown open to the whole of the Bombay Army, and excepting a few who have remained Locals, the corps now comprises almost every officer in the old Bombay Army. Nor is this all. The recent stringent orders on dress by Major-General Gordon, when Provincial Commander-in-Chief, directing all officers of the Staff Corps, not actually on the *personal* General Staff of the Army, to wear the Regulation Staff Corps uniform, affords an additional reason for the adoption of some more becoming dress.

For the benefit of our non-military readers the dress, as it is now worn, may be briefly described. It consists of an infantry forage cap, without badge or device, infantry coat and trowsers, gold lace belt with field officer's scabbard, and (for evening dress) general staff shell jacket and waistcoat. A more heterogeneous or unbecoming uniform it is scarcely possible to conceive, and an officer of the British army on first arrival in Bombay or Poona (where nearly every second officer that he meets is dressed in Staff Corps uniform), must find it almost impossible to recognize an Indian officer dressed as he is at present in a confused mixture of general staff, field officer's, and unattached Griffin's uniform, the *tout ensemble* of which gives him the appearance of a respectable warrant officer!

A marked improvement, attended with very little expense, has recently been effected in the infantry uniform by the addition of a little gold lace for dress purposes, but as yet the Staff Corps uniform remains as above described. Surely some more becoming raiment should be provided for what may be styled the *Corps d'élite* of the Bombay Army! Any great show or expense should be avoided, but when we consider that the officers of the Commissariat, Judge Advocate General's and Pay Departments, besides several others, have now to be dressed in the Staff Corps uniform, it is manifest that some improvement is needed.

Now, might not the following dress, with a few additions or alterations, be adopted with advantage? A forage cap with two narrow stripes of gold lace of staff pattern, say a quarter of an inch broad, with a stripe of red cloth an eighth of an inch between; trowsers for full, or evening dress, the same as the new infantry (except that the lace should be staff pattern); undress trowsers for parades or general use, with two narrow red stripes in lieu of gold; dress sword belt, shell jacket and waistcoat, and patrol coat, the same as at present. A brown leather sword belt for ordinary use; and a white leather pouch belt, with black leather pouch, to be worn with the patrol coat when on any duty. A dress something like this would be simple and inexpensive, and an officer of the Staff Corps would be easily recognised as such anywhere, whether on or off duty. Will not Lord Napier take the subject in hand? ONE OF THEM.

EARTHQUAKE AT CALCUTTA.

IT appears from the *Englishman* that last Sunday afternoon, at about a quarter to five, Calcutta was visited by the most severe earthquake that it has experienced for some years. There were two distinct shocks, lasting altogether nearly forty seconds, accompanied by a slight rumbling sound. The direction in which the motion of the earth travelled is said to have been from east to west. The clock at St. John's Church stopped at exactly 17 minutes to five. At the gas works at Sealdah, the water in the large gas-holder oscillated nearly nine inches vertically, making the gas-holder itself swing for upwards of half an hour, whilst the water in the large tank rose fifteen inches, and continued surging from side to side for a considerable time.

MR. DILKE'S IMPRESSIONS OF MADRAS.

MR. DILKE spent, as he tells us, but a single day in Madras, and his remarks form a striking instance of the danger of relying upon the pen and ink sketches of very rapid travellers:—

"Spending but a single day in Madras—an inferior Colombo—I passed on to Calcutta with a pleasant remembrance of the air of prosperity that hangs about the chief city of what is still called by Bengal Civilians "The Benighted Presidency." Small as are the houses, poor as are the shops, every one looks well-to-do, and everybody happy, from the not undeservedly famed cooks at the club to the catamaran men on the shore. Coffee and good government have of late done much for Madras. The surf consists of two lines of rollers, and is altogether inferior to the fine weather swell on the west coast of New Zealand, and only to be dignified and promoted into surfship by men of that fine imagination which will lead them to sniff the spices a day before they reach Ceylon, or the pork and molasses when off Nantucket light ship. The row through the first roller in the lumbering Massullah boat, manned by a dozen sinewy blacks, the waiting for a chance between the first and second lines of spray, and then the dash for shore, the crew singing their measured "Ah! lah! lalala!—ah! lah! lalala!" the stroke coming with the accented syllable, and the helmsman shrieking with excitement, is a more pretentious ceremony than that which accompanies the crossing of Hokitika bar, but the passage is a far less dangerous one. The Massullah boats are like empty hay barges on the Thames, but built without nails, so that they "give" instead of breaking up when battered by the sand on one side and the seas upon the other. This is a very wise precaution in the case of boats which are always made to take the shore broad side on. The first sea that strikes the boat either shoots the passenger on to the dry sand, or puts him where he can easily be caught by the natives on the beach, but the Massullah boat herself gets a terrible banging before the crew can haul her out of reach of the seas."

It will thus be seen that an author who professes to tell his readers about all that is remarkable in England abroad, contents himself with tiffin at the Madras club and a row in a Massullah boat, and goes away convinced that he knows all about us.—*Madras Times.*

M. BARDEL.

WE have already mentioned the result of the case of Bardel *vs.* Hotten tried in the Court of Common Pleas on the 11th inst. But the following account of the case may still be interesting:—

This was an action brought by M. Bardel, one of the Abyssinian captives, against Mr. Hotten, of Piccadilly, the well-known publisher, to recover damages for a libel contained in Mr. Hotten's book, "Abyssinia and its People, or Life in the Land of Prester John."

Mr. Littler and Mr. J. H. Fawcett appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Serjeant Parry for the defendant.

Mr. Littler said that he was very happy that the jury would not be long trouble with this case. The libel complained of was one of a very serious nature; and there was one passage which M. Bardel felt that it was impossible for him to pass over. It was this:—"Captain Cameron, when he first came to Abyssinia, brought with him M. Bardel, a Frenchman, as secretary, a very equivocal character; quarrelling with him and separating, he made him his constant enemy. I believe he is one of those who put suspicion against Mr. Rassam and the English government into the heart of the King, and who advised him to take hostages from England, else they would revenge themselves after they had liberated their subjects. M. Bardel, after having been dismissed, entered the King's service. The King sent him with a letter to the Emperor of France. The contents of that letter were similar to that sent by Captain Cameron to the Queen of England, and it is well known that this letter was a forgery. M. Bardel obtained an audience with an inferior French official; but finding that he could gain no admission to the imperial presence, he concocted a reply to Theodore, and dabbed a large imitation of the official wax seal on the outside." The learned counsel said that not only was there no justification for this statement, but the Blue-book would show that Mr. Hotten, in publishing it had been under some misapprehension. Under these circumstances he had consented to a verdict for the plaintiff for 100*l.* and costs as between attorney and client, and had agreed that this verdict should be accompanied by an entire withdrawal of all imputations upon M. Bardel. Mr. Hotten had also undertaken to use his best endeavours to prevent any further publication of the libel.

Mr. Serjeant Parry said that when this book was published there was no information, or scarcely any, possessed by the British public in reference to Abyssinia, a country as to which the deepest interest was felt. Mr. Hotten having resolved to publish his work he engaged to assist him the Rev. Percy Bodger, a gentleman well known for his knowledge of Abyssinia, and for his Eastern travels, and this gentleman composed a large part of the work. Mr. Hotten consulted the very best sources of information; he went through the whole of the published correspondence, and a great number of other

TOUR OF INSPECTION BY LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

His Excellency Lord Napier, the Commander-in-Chief, will leave Bombay on Monday, in the s. s. *Coromandel*, on a tour of inspection in the Southern Mahratta Country. His Excellency will be accompanied by Colonel Dillon, his Military Secretary, Colonel Gell, the Quarter Master General, and Captain Scott. He will first land at Vingoria and thence proceed at once by horse and bullock gharry to Belgaum and Dharwar, where he will inspect the station and troops—the 12th N. I. From Dharwar His Excellency will return to Belgaum, and thence proceed to inspect Kolapore and Sattara, arriving at Poona about the end of this month. It will be recollected that during the first reason Lord Napier held the office of Commander-in-Chief he visited Nusserabad, Neemuch, and Mount Aboo, the following year he visited Beloochistan, and next year he was in Abyssinia.

THE DETENTION OF THE CHINESE WOMAN.

The case referred to in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*, in which a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by the Honourable the Chief Justice for the production of a Chinese woman named Jan, who it was alleged was being detained by force in the house of Mahomed bin Abdool Russool, came on yesterday morning at the High Court. The Chief Justice did not attend at the Court house yesterday, and in his absence the case was taken up by the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent. The order of the Court was that the woman should be produced in Court yesterday morning, but Mr. McCulloch appeared for the applicant and stated that the man on whom the writ had been served had since given up the woman to her husband, so that he had no desire of proceeding further.

A servant of the complainant appeared in Court, and stated that the woman had been given up, and that the complainant had been in Court but had gone away, as it was a Mahomedan holiday.

The case was therefore allowed to drop.

MOVEMENT'S OF TROOPS.

The 96th Regiment of Foot from Poona embarked on Wednesday, Thursday, and yesterday on board the undermentioned sailing transports for Calcutta.

On Wednesday the following detachment went on board the ship *Orwell*:—12 officers, 1 warrant officer, 283 rank and file, 30 women, 50 children, and 8 followers.

On Thursday, a detachment, consisting of 7 officers, 1 officer's wife and 2 children, 285 rank and file, 29 women, 45 children, and 6 followers, embarked on the *Rinaldo*.

And yesterday the head-quarters detachment went on board the *Michael Angelo*, consisting of the following:—9 officers, 3 officers' wives, 5 officers' children, 2 warrant officers, 283 rank and file, 30 women, 50 children, and 8 followers, with four horses.

The names of the officers embarked are as follows:—

Per Orwell.—Major J. Briggs, Captains W. Barnard and Houghton, Lieutenants A. Lemon, C. Powell, Willoughby, and Marryat, Lieutenant Branson, Ensigns E. Phillips, H. Pollard, and Ridgway and Asistant Surgeon O. Sullivan.

Per Rinaldo.—Captains E. J. Scovell, wife, and 2 children, Witty, and A. Church, Lieutenant H. Scowgall, Ensigns E. Hamilton and G. Gaisford, and Assistant Surgeon O'Brien.

Per Michael Angelo.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. M. Barnard, commanding, Captains E. Bogle and W. J. Mackil, Lieutenants D. Gunton and S. J. M. Dunlop, Paymaster W. Thompson, Adjutant W. Newbigging, wife and child, Surgeon H. Mitchell, wife and child, Quartermaster G. Garland, wife and 3 children.

The ships will probably sail for Calcutta to-day (Saturday).

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.

H. M.'s Indian troop transport *Jumna* sailed for Aden and Suez on Thursday with the following officers, details, and invalids:—28 officers, 6 officers' wives, 5 officers' children, 1 man, 1 wife, and 2 children from the Transport Train Department, 6 staff sergeants, 5 women, 13 children, 578 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, 43 soldiers' wives, and 90 children. Of those on board 278 men, 37 women, and 89 children are invalids.

At Aden the 1st and 4th batteries 21st Brigade Royal Artillery will embark for Suez. These batteries consist of 4 officers, 2 staff sergeants, with one man and 4 children, 96 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, 6 women, and 15 children.

The details are from the Royal Navy, 8th Regiment N. I., Medical Department, 108th Regiment of Foot, 13th Regiment Madras N. I., 5th Royal Irish Lancers, 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, 20th Hussars, Bengal Royal Horse Artillery, Bengal Royal Artillery, 5th Fusiliers, 6th Regiment of Foot, 11th, 13th, 36th, 38th, 41st, 58th, 77th, 79th, 85th, 88th, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 103rd, 104th, 106th and 109th Regiments of Foot, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, Transport Train Department, Ecclesiastical Department, 96th Regiment of Foot, 82nd, 2-10th and 23rd Foot.

The following are the names of the officers with their familes:—

Dr. Foss,* Medical Department.
" Davey, and Mrs. Davey, Medical Department.
" Holton, 77th Regiment.
" Ball, Medical Department.
Captain Burton, 85th Foot.
" Lambert, 88th Regiment.
" Hunter,* and Mrs. Hunter, 82nd Regiment.
" Brown, R. A.
" Townley, 38th Foot.
" Cahill, Mrs. Cahill and four children, 88th Foot.
" Newbolt, 1/5th Foot.
" Weigall, 77th Foot.
" Sandham,* 1/21 R. A.
Lieutenant Challice, R. N.
" Handley, 1/19th Foot.
" Latham, R. A.
" Gardiner, 8th N. I.
" Beal, 38th Foot.
" Moore, and Mrs. Moore and child, 13th Madras N. I.
" Dyke, 108th Foot.
" Maxwell, 36th do.
" Skerret, 36th Foot.
" Forbes, and Mrs. Forbes, 92nd Foot.
" Custance,* 1-21 R. A.
" Jones, 4-21 do.
" Phelps, 20th Hussars.
" Lloyd, 1-21 R. A.
" Parker, 2-10th Foot.
" Bennett, 7th Hussars.
Quarter-Master Lawrence, and Mrs. Lawrence, 88th Foot.
Ensign Stevenson, 85th Foot.
Those marked * will disembark at Aden.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The annual presentation of scholarships to the successful students at the Grant Medical College took place in that institution on Thursday afternoon. There was a good attendance of gentlemen interested in the College, and the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis presided.

The Principal of the College (Dr. Hunter) opened the business by reading his annual report, which was as follows:—

The alterations made in the College Session have during the past year been found to work well, and several inconveniences, under which the old system laboured, have been done away with.

THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS.

The following students received instruction during the past session:—

1. An English class	27
(Graduates and Under-graduates of University.)	
2. A student apprentice class	30
3. A Vernacular class	36,

making a total of 93 pupils who have been under instruction.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS.

University Examination for Degree of Licentiate of Medicine.—In the month of September last, seven students went up for the first examination for the Degree of L.M., of whom four passed, two of them in the first class and two in the second class, viz., 1st class—Anna Moreshwur Kunte, B.A., and J. A. DeGama; 2nd class—Sarupjal Balukram Shribustum, and Bulwunt Gopal Bhata. Of the three unsuccessful candidates, two are prosecuting their studies in the College, and one has ceased to attend. It gives me much pleasure to bring prominently to notice Mr. Anna Moreshwur Khunte, B.A., whose name heads the list of those who have passed their first examination. This gentleman, by his ability and assiduity, has succeeded in obtaining the first place in the 1st class, though his period of study has been limited to twenty months. The credit attaching to his success will be the more undersood when I state that previously no student from this College has succeeded in passing this examination under three years, and that on this occasion he had to compete with some students who had been under instruction for four years. In December one student, M. F. Pereira, went up for the second or final examination, and succeeded in passing in the first-class. His examination was so highly creditable to him, that he was recommended by the examiners for the Sir Stafford Northcote prize of books of the value of R. 100, which has since been awarded to him by His Excellency the Chancellor of the University at the Convocation held on the 12th inst.

Final Examination of Student Apprentices.—Four student apprentices, who had completed the prescribed curriculum, presented themselves for their final examination for the grade of Assistant Apothecary; of these three were found qualified, viz.—E. O'Sullivan, J. Cahill, S. Caldeiro. As this was the second occasion on which the unsuccessful candidate had failed to pass, his name has been removed from the College rolls. E. O'Sullivan and J. Cahill acquitted themselves with great credit, the former more especially, and it was with some difficulty the examiners could come to any conclusion as to their relative merits.

Final Examination of the Students of the Vernacular Class.—Twelve students of the Vernacular class presented themselves for examination for the grade of Hospital Assistant, and the seven following were found qualified:—Govind Keshew Safree, Vencajee Dewjee Padrepoorka, Keshew Wishinath Bheeda, Jairam Sukhojee Mora, Shreedhur Ramchunder Choba, Wamon Ramchunder Vadia, and Sheik Usiff. Five failed to satisfy the examiners and were referred to their studies for another year. The successful candidates were much beyond the average in intelligence, and will, I believe, be found fully equal to the duties they may be called upon to perform in connection with the Subordinate Medical Department. With one exception all had a good elementary knowledge of English and could speak, read, and write it with some fluency and precision.

Examination of Sub-Assistant Surgeons for the higher grade.—In the month of April 1868, Sub-Assistant Surgeons Ruttonjee Hormusjee (2nd grade), and Nusserwanjee Dhunjeebhoy and Abdool Kareem Luckmonjee (3rd grade), presented themselves for examination in accordance with Rule XVII. relative to Sub-Assistant Surgeons. They were successful in obtaining their promotion to the higher grades.

Scholarships:—The following scholarships have been awarded:—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Medical Prize of Rs. 250, for proficiency in Practical Medicine and Surgery, to Mr. M. F. Pereira. A Farish scholarship of Rs. 20, monthly, for proficiency in Anatomy, including Practical Anatomy, to Anna Moreshwar Kunte, B.A. A Reid's scholarship of Rs. 15, monthly, for proficiency in comparative Anatomy, to J. De Gama. A Farish scholarship of Rs. 15, monthly, for proficiency in Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy, to Suruphlal Balackram Shribustum. A Carnac scholarship of Rs. 15, monthly, for proficiency in Physiology, to Balwant Gopal Bhata. An Anderson scholarship of Rs. 15, monthly, for proficiency in Anatomy and Physiology, to D. B. Vallis. An Anderson scholarship of Rs. 15, monthly, for proficiency in Chemistry, theoretical and practical, to Shantaram Venayek Kantak. A Farish scholarship of Rs. 14, monthly, for proficiency in Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy, to Yeshwunt Pandorung Godambe. A Carnac scholarship of Rs. 13, monthly, for proficiency in Practical Chemistry, to Nana Dwarkanath Tulpadi. A Government scholarship of Rs. 10, monthly, for proficiency in Anatomy to A. M. De Souza. A Government Scholarship of Rs. 10, monthly, for proficiency in the second degree in Anatomy, to Kasum Veerjee Patel. A Government scholarship of Rs. 10, monthly, for proficiency in Chemistry, to Dosabhoy Burjorjee Kandawalla. A Government scholarship of Rs. 10, monthly, for proficiency in Practical Chemistry, to Hormusjee Dadabhoy Masuna. A Government scholarship of Rs. 10, monthly, for proficiency in the Subjects of Study during the Session, to Tribhuvundas Motichund Shah. I would here remark, that Mr. Bedford, whose name has been omitted in the above list of successful competitors for scholarships, passed a highly creditable examination, and would, under ordinary circumstances, have received a Scholarship, but that he is precluded from holding one, being already in the receipt of Rs. 40 per mensem, tenable for two years, in consequence of having passed the Matriculation Examination of the University with credit, in accordance with clause B. of Government Notification, No. 1, Educational Department, dated 27th February 1869.

Vernacular Class.—The Juggonath Sunkersett scholarship of Rs. 10, monthly, tenable for ten months, for proficiency in the subjects of study, during the Session, to Hurry Rughonath Saput. The Juggonath Sunkersett scholarship of Rs. 5, monthly, tenable for ten months, for proficiency in Physiology and Materia Medica, to Luximon Anunt Mulay. The Juggonath Sunkersett scholarship of Rs. 5, monthly, tenable for ten months, for proficiency in [illegible]ny and Chemistry, to Vitall Biccajee Nanay.

McLennan Medal.—The McLennan Medal has been awarded to E. O'Sullivan for having proved himself "the most proficient and best conducted third year student apprentice."

Burns' Medal.—The Burne's Medal has been awarded to H. Murray, for having proved himself "the most proficient and best conducted first year student apprentice."

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Medical Book Fund.—The interest of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Book Fund, amounting to Rs. 478-2, has been distributed amongst the students to aid them in purchasing the several prescribed text books.

CHANGES IN THE COLLEGE STAFF.

On my return from Europe I resumed charge of my offices of Principal of the College and First Physician to the Hospital, from Professor Stedman, who acted for me during my absence, and with the sanction of Government I handed over the chair of Opthalmic Medicine and Surgery to Surgeon J. H. Sylvester, in exchange for that of Physiology, which by the order of the Government of India No. 370, dated 18th April 1867, had been disassociated from that of Anatomy. Certain minor Professorships which were vacant have been filled by the following gentlemen:—

J. F. Mackenzie, M. B., to the chair of Dental Surgery.

I. B. Lyon, Esq., to the chair of Medical Jurisprudence.

J. H. Sylvester, Esq., to the chair of Comp. Anatomy.

Sidney Smith, M.D., to the chair of Materia Medica.

In the month of September, Dr. Birdwood, Professor of Botany, found it necessary, through failing health, to relinquish his duty and seek a change to Europe. As his return to this country is somewhat problematical, I would take this opportunity of bearing my testimony to the great ability and thorough earnestness with which he carried on his professorial duties. Previous to his departure the students of the College presented him with an address and a shawl, in acknowledgment of their appreciation of his services as a teacher and friend.

THE MUSEUM.

A steady re-arrangement of the specimens contained in the Museum is being undertaken by the Curator, W. Grey, M.B., Professor of Anatomy. During the past year twenty-one valuable preparations have been added to the collection. Urgent want of space is felt to meet the requirements of this department, for at present it is difficult to move without risk of injury to one case or another.

THE LIBRARY.

The handsome gift of Rs. 2,000, by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier, for the use of the library has been generously supplemented by an equal sum from Government. The amount thus placed at my disposal has enabled me to add many valuable and handsome works. During the year 248 volumes have been received, and a further supply is shortly expected.

THE MATERIA MEDICA COLLECTION

This collection has been in a great measure reorganized in conformity with the preparations contained in the last *British Pharmacopœia*. During the autumn recess Mr. Succaram Arjoon, L.M., and teacher of medicine to the vernacular class, devoted his time to collecting and arranging 240 specimens of indigenous drugs which will prove o considerable value. Much still remains to be done in this department. I trust, however, in the course of a few months to see this collection in satisfactory order, and that ere long space will be found in which numerous and various specimens may be arranged in a manner fitting the demands of this growing institution.

PROGRESS OF THE COLLEGE, AND GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

A condition which at one time threatened a serious injury to the College has been, I am glad to think, happily overcome. The vernacular class has been re-established, and under somewhat more favourable conditions than formerly. Five extra stipends have been granted by Government, and the late Sir John Pollard Willoughby has left a legacy of Rs. 2,000, the interest of which Government has sanctioned my laying out in prizes of books, to be given annually to the class. At the recent examination for admission, fifty-three candidates presented themselves, forty from "various sources," and thirteen from the Medical Department; of the former nineteen, and of the latter twelve, succeeded in passing successfully. If to this number there be added sixteen, who remained at the close of the session, it will give a total of forty-seven, who are now receiving instruction. If evidence were wanting of the spread of education throughout the masses, it might be found among the applicants for admission to this class. In consequence of the number annually admitted being limited the competition is very active, and those now rejected possess qualifications which at one time would have ensured their success. I look hopefully forward to the time when the vernacular class will be largely increased, and that at no very distant period the poorer population of this great country will be delivered from the baneful influence of ignorant quacks and pretenders, and their bodily infirmities relieved by practitioners versed in the healing art as practised among European nations. When this has been done, and not till then, will this class have realized the expectations, not only of its founder, Sir George Clerk, but of all those who take an interest in its progress and welfare. To no one I feel sure would the realization of such a prospect give greater pleasure than to Dr. Peet, formerly Principal of this College. The interest he took in this project was manifested from its foundation, and I have reason to know it has not abated in the slightest degree since he left this country. I am at present about making arrangements for lodging the lads belonging to this class during the time they are being instructed in the College, and trust that before many days are past, a suitable building may be found to accommodate them.

Another object which this College has in view, is the education through the English language of members of the European branch of the Medical Department for the grade of apothecary. The recent order of the Government of India, No. 550 of 1868, requires that all candidates for this grade shall undergo a course of instruction at the several Medical Colleges. Twenty-three of these hospital apprentices have during the current session joined this College; as there were twenty-five student apprentices remaining at the close of the last session, it brings the total of the student apprentice class to forty-eight. There not being room to accommodate so large a number in the College precincts, I have for the present located them in a house in the vicinity.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to report on the rapid increase which has taken place in the number of matriculated candidates for admission into the English class during the last three years. In 1865, not one application was received, for reasons so well known that I need not here again refer to them. In 1865, there were six admissions, in 1866 but two, in 1867 eight, and in 1868 thirteen. As it takes five years, as a rule, before a student is qualified to submit himself for the final examination for the L. M. Degree, the paucity of those going up for examination during the last two years had been noticeable, and at the next examination in December not one will, I regret to say, present himself for examination.

Since the foundation of the College in 1845, to the end of last year, the average number of admissions was eight—the maximum of any one year being fifteen. During the current session thirty candidates have come forward, nine have received scholarships or exhibitions awarded them in order of their precedence on the rolls of the Matriculation Examination of the University. Twelve are free students, and nine have ceased to attend. There remained under instruction at the close of last session twenty-two students, which, with the new admissions, gives a total of forty-three graduates and undergraduates now attending the College.

The following is a grand total of students of every class who are being educated in this College:—

Graduates and under-graduates	43
Students of the vernacular class	47
Students apprentice class	48
Total	138

a number unprecedented in the history of this institution. The attendance has outgrown the accommodation afforded by the College, and it has become imperatively necessary, that I should move Government to take into consideration its extension.

I will leave the above facts to speak for themselves. They need no comment from me. This College, like many other kindred educational institutions, has passed through a critical period, and has passed it in safety. It is the expectation of many who are conversant with its prospects, that in its future there lies before it a wider field of usefulness and honour than it has yet attained.

After this report had been read, the scholarships gained by the students as mentioned therein, were presented by the chairman to the respective winners.

The Honourable Mr. Ellis then said—Ladies and gentlemen—When I was invited to take the chair on this the second occasion of my presiding at your anniversary meeting, I was somewhat apprehensive that I might have to comment upon an unsatisfactory state of things, such as was last year the subject of a considerable amount of acrimonious discussion. I was afraid when I was called in to assist in a consultation with the learned doctors around me on the state of health of the Grant College, that we should find our patient in such a feeble state, that we should have to prescribe "the mixture" as before, and feel the same anxiety about its health. But, gentlemen, I find that not only is the patient convalescent, but that it is actually in a more vigorous state of health than it has ever enjoyed since its birth. (Applause.) The report which we have heard read to-day, teems with instances in proof of this conclusion. Before I advert to it, I would beg permission to mention one or two other facts which have occurred in the present year, and which connect, as it were, the present time with the past history of this institution. In the first place, I heard with much satisfaction the notice in the report of the Registrar at the recent Convocation of the Bombay University, that a student who had distinguished himself here in former days, Dr. Atmaram Sadasew Jayaker, had returned to this country, having achieved distinction in England; and in congratulating that gentlemen on his return, I would express a hope that he may by a career of usefulness, maintain for himself that high position which he has won in England. (Applause.) I may also be permitted to allude to the fact that one of the earliest students of this College, a gentleman distinguished alike by the high place he takes in his profession and his success in scientific and other intellectual pursuits, and by his general high character,—I may mention, I say, in connection with the history of this College, that that gentleman—I need hardly say that I refer to Dr. Bhau Daji—has been selected from among his fellow Native and European citizens, for the honourable position of Sheriff of Bombay. (Applause.) Let us now turn to the facts stated in the report, and in doing so I would express the feeling which, I am sure, is shared in by all those outside the College walls, the feeling of obligation under which the community lies to Professor Stedman and Professor Hunter, for the manner in which they have conducted the affairs of this College during the past year. (Applause.) We note also with regret the loss which has been mentioned in the report of the services of Dr. Birdwood, whose indefatigable zeal and energy in all that concerned this College, have been notorious for some years past; but in noticing his departure with regret, we may, I think, congratulate ourselves on the fact that his duties have been placed in the hands of able and worthy successors. Now, there are facts in this report to which I would direct attention as I have before stated, as showing that the College is in a very different and far more satisfactory condition than was the case when I last had the honour of adressing you. (Applause.) I think, gentlemen, in every respect it shows a marked and decided improvement. We find in the first place that a young man, Mr. Anna Moreshwur stands first among the students, although the time of his study in this College has been far shorter than that usually allowed—showing that the teaching is more effective than before. Then we find, also, in illustration of the same fact, that Mr. Pereira, a gentleman who failed in the last examination, has this year succeeded in passing the final examination of the University, and doing so not only creditably, but with distinction, in the first class. (Applause.) We find, also, that a very marked success has attended the vernacular class; for seven young men have passed the final examination with more than ordinary credit and have been sent out to the subordinate department of the Medical Service. These are stated to have shown a far greater knowledge than any previous students of the same class, while it is reported also, that those newly admitted had superior intelligence to that of all former candidates. In this class also, the number of admissions for the past year is a very remarkable feature, for whereas before, it was hardly possible to get sufficient numbers to fill the classes, we now find no fewer than 53 candidates for this vernacular class, of whom 31 were admitted, making with the 16 who remained at the close of the last session, 47 students, a number as great as can be accommodated in the institution. I think, gentlemen, this is a subject of very sincere congratulation, and it is one to which perhaps, I may, before I conclude, have occasion to revert. In the next division of the College, that of student apprentices, there is the same marked progress. We find that the number has so increased, that Dr. Hunter tells us, he is obliged to find accommodation outside the College walls. Then we may turn to the number of matriculated students; those on whom we have chiefly to rely, to maintain the scientific character and name of the College. The increase in their number far surpasses my most sanguine expectations. In 1864, there were none, in 1865, there were six, in 1866, two, in 1867, there were eight, whilst in 1869 there have been 13 matriculated candidates, and we find that since the opening of this College, with an average of eight admissions, and with a maximum of 15 for the superior classes, we have during the current session 30 candidates, of whom 21 were admitted. There has this year, thus been a total of 138 students studying the science of medicine which number is unprecedented in the history of the College and is so great, that it has entirely outgrown the accommodation. These facts as Dr. Hunter has truly said, speak for themselves, and I think they show that we may reasonably congratulate ourselves, that the apprehensions which were formed last year as to the decay of this institution were wholly unfounded and groundless. (Applause.) I said that I would revert to the vernacular classes. I do so with some hesitation, for it has been a matter of considerable discussion; and as this is not the place in which I can with propriety carry on a discussion, I feel some reluctance in alluding to this point; and especially as the learned head of the medical profession here present, does not on this occasion, I am afraid, agree with me, I should have had much hesitation in expressing opinions at variance with those of an officer of such extensive experience, were it not that I felt that the motives which have actuated him with regard to the vernacular classes, have been somewhat tinged by his devotion to that service to which he has for so many years been attached, and by his desire for the advancement and welfare of the medical subordinates over whom he has so long and so well presided. (Applause.) Whilst, gentlemen, the learned Doctor on my right (Dr. Arnott) has been deprecating the diversion of the energies of the College from what he considers its present main object—the proper education of the subordinates of the Medical Department; on the other hand, the late head of the educational Department has been criticizing the tone of the College authorities for their too military character. And I would take leave on this occasion, to correct the misapprehension under which Sir Alexander Grant, the late able Director of Public Instruction in Bombay, seems to have fallen in his last report as to this institution. He has expressed his belief that the Principal and Professors of this College were actuated by too great a desire to maintain military discipline, and to subserve medical military interests. Now, gentlemen, I am convinced that no apprehension could have been more erroneous, for the fact has been directly the contrary; and the Professors and Principal of the College have been labouring not only to maintain the principle that this College is essentially an educational institution, but have been advocating their views, so strenuously as to cause them to come into collision—which I am sure they did not desire—(applause)—with the head of their department. I must say that I sympathise with their views; I must say I feel—and I think the majority of the outside public will feel too—that it is not desirable this College should be considered merely as providing for the education of the medical subordinates. It is quite true that this is one object, and a very desirable one; but it is far from being the main object of this institution. It is true also, that the number of medical subordinates of this College bears a large proportion to the general classes, but this proportion is one which I trust will eventually, and very soon disappear; and then we shall find the students for the military branch occupying the same proportion that the military bear to the population and no more. This, I believe, may be obtained without a diminution of the numbers of the military students, but by a large increase of the general classes attending this College. (Hear, hear.) It is by these means we may hope that the real object of this institution may be attained—not merely the training of a few medical subordinates for the army of our Presidency, but the greater objects of providing an honourable profession for the natives of Western India by diffusing European medical science throughout this country, and of extending the medical and surgical art and practice among the suffering and diseased. (Applause.) If, gentlemen, the rate of progress which is shown in this report, be maintained, these great objects will, I am convinced be attained, far more rapidly, and far more completely, than a few years ago the most sanguine well-wisher of this institution could have looked for, or even hoped. (Applause.)

This finished the business, and the meeting then separated.

THEATRICAL MANAGEMENT.

A writer in the *Daily News* gives some details of theatrical management. The expenses of a large first-class West-end theatre are estimated at from £420 to £480 a week. As a rule the receipts are below the expenses; the loss is made up by some lucky hit, when they are largely in excess. Christmas is the best theatrical season in the year; summer is the worst, except when it is wet. About £500 a year is spent on colours and canvas. The gas bill comes to £30 a week, but at Christmas the moon generally costs the manager at least £20 a week on its own account. One of the difficulties of a manager is getting actresses to play the parts of women—they all want to show their legs (usually padded) as fairy princes, and so on. Ballet girls get about 25s. a week, and the writer vouches for their morality. The tariff of dramatic authorship varies very much. "Three or five act plays, when not paid for by a percentage on profits, usually cost from £200 to £300, or from £3 to £5 every night they are acted. The price of a good burlesque varies from £50 to £120. Farces are seldom worth more than £10."

THE NEW CABINET.

The true criticism on the present Cabinet is not that it is not clever enough, but that possibly it may be too clever. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Bright, are men as individual as peculiar—as exceptional as any three men in England. Can we imagine a discussion on a "free breakfast table" between such men? What would Mr. Bright say, what would not Mr. Lowe deny, and what would Mr. Gladstone decide? There are doubtless in the Cabinet many judicial minds; possibly the whole fifteen may serve as a kind of jury; and unquestionably Mr. Gladstone's budgets show that in finance at least he can choose what is good and reject what is bad. Still, after every deduction, there is a possibility that this may be a Ministry of "all the talents"—that it will suffer from their discordant energies—that it will not have "heavy-weight" in due proportion.

Of the particular appointments the financial are the most remarkable. The selection of Mr. Lowe as Chancellor of the Exchequer was scarcely that which any one expected. We heard it said, be it observed, that it does not much matter who is at the Exchequer in this Government; the whole thing is sure to be Gladstone and water." But the reverse will happen. For good or for evil Mr. Lowe will be himself; he has too much force of mind not to see for himself, too much mental dignity not to see for himself, and too great a command of racy expression not to make everyone see what he sees, and imagine what he imagines. Mr. Lowe is undoubtedly courageous. The physical defects of which he spoke when he last left office will press upon him more hardly at the Exchequer than at the Education board; figures need more eyesight than reports. But Mr. Lowe might well ponder on the old series of "knowledge under difficulties." No common man would with his eyes have acquired a thousandth part of his knowledge, and therefore we hope for good budgets though they will be produced under hard conditions.—*Economist*, *Dec.* 12.

EXECUTED BY MISTAKE.

A story has just been told again before the Court of Cassation at Paris which is one of the most melancholy of the tragedies of justice. For nearly two generations this story has troubled the conscience of France. From time to time a figure dressed in the deepest mourning has flitted across the arena of public life, and it has been known that she was a maiden lady who had devoted the whole of her life to the vindication of her father's memory. While she was a little child, the quiet prosperous citizen home in which she had been nurtured was broken up by one of the worst and most frightful calamities that can fall upon a family. Her father, a wealthy and respectable citizen, had been arrested on a charge of murder, had been tried, found guilty, and executed on the testimony of witnesses who had afterwards admitted that they were mistaken. Her mother thus widowed had devoted the remnant of her life to a futile effort to procure the authoritative reversal of the sentence, and she left the melancholy duty as a legacy to her daughter. To this duty Virginie Lesurques has given her life. Refusing to entangle herself with family and domestic cares till the foul stain of murder had been officially and authoritatively removed from her father's memory, she has lived to more than eighty years of age to keep the troubled recollection of her family wrong before the mind of France. Every government has heard her story, public opinion in France has unhesitatingly admitted her father's innocence, and canonised him as a martyr to hasty and imperfect justice; but French law has refused to admit its justice to be fallible in a matter which was beyond reach of rectification. But last year the Corps Législatif, in a sudden fit of virtuous independence, tacked to a resolution of this injustice to a money bill, and so gave power to the Court of Cassation to review such cases as that of the father of Virginie Lesurques. Under this law she and her relatives appeared before the court on the 3rd of December, still clad in the deep mourning which she at least has worn for seventy-six years, and demanded that the condemnation pronounced against Joseph Lesurques in the year IV. should be annulled, and his good name should be restored to his family and to history.

The case appears to have been one of mistaken identity. Early in the morning of the 8th of the month Floréal, in the year four (27th April, 1796), the mail from Paris to Lyons was robbed between Lieursaint and Melun, large sums of money and assignats belonging to the Government were stolen, and the courier and postillion killed. It was afterwards found that five men were concerned in the robbery, and that four of them had, later in the day, entered an inn at Mongeron, kept by a woman named Errard; that after dinner they went to play billiards and take coffee at a place kept by one Madame Chatelaine; that at four o'clock they set out on horseback for Melun, but on the way stayed at Lieursaint, at the wine-shop kept by one Champeaux and his wife, where they drank heavily, and were afterwards seen beyond Lieursaint, making their way slowly to Melun. Three men, Couriol, Bernard, and Bruer, were afterwards arrested on suspicion, but as it was known that at least five were concerned in the murder, the search for the other two was vigorously continued. When the trial of the three men was just beginning, two men, named Lesurques and Guesnot, were seen among the crowd of lookers-on, and were pointed out by the two women from Mongeron as two of the men who had dined and taken coffee in that town on the day of the murder. The judge, M. Daubenton, examined the two women separately, and gave them an opportunity of again seeing both the incriminated persons; and as their testimonies agreed, the men were arrested and put on their trial with the other three, and with a fourth, named Richard, accused of receiving the stolen property. The trial lasted three days, and others of the witnesses identified Lesurques as one of the men who had been seen at Mongeron and Lieursaint on the day of the murder. He brought witnesses to prove an *alibi*, the chief of whom was a jeweller, named Legrand, with whom he had personally transacted business of the 8th, in his shop in Paris. Legrand produced his book with an entry of the transaction, but on close examination by the judge it was found that under the figure eight were the traces of a nine which had been erased. The judge at once declared that a clumsy attempt at forgery had been made, and Legrand being ordered into custody tremblingly confessed that he was not sure whether the day of Lesurques' visit to him was the 8th or the 9th. This unhappy break-down of the chief witness for the *alibi* threw suspicion on all the rest, and their evidence was not believed against the clear statements of the witnesses on the other side. The result was that Couriol, Lesurques, and Richard were found guilty and condemned to death; Guesnot and Bruer were acquitted; and Richard was found guilty of receiving the property, and sentenced to the galleys for four-and-twenty years. The day after the trial Couriol confessed his crime, and declared Lesurques to be innocent. At three separate times he confirmed this testimony, and declared that the witnesses who had sworn to Lesurques had mistaken him for one Dubosc, whom he much resembled, and that the actual assassins were Dubosc, Durochat, Roussi (whose real name was Beroldy), Lafleur (whose proper name was Vidal), and himself. Vidal's landlord was found, and declared that he had mysteriously disappeared just before the trial. Two men and a woman who knew Dubosc testified that on the day of the crime Dubosc wore a wig of the exact colour of Lesurques' hair. These facts were made the basis of an appeal, but the Court of Appeal had no power, and Lesurques was guillotined. Very shortly after his execution Durochat was arrested, and was recognized as the man who had taken his seat on the night of the 8th on the coachman's box, and afterwards took part in the robbery. He confessed and declared that the only men concerned in the affair were Vidal, Roussi, Dubosc, and Couriol, and that Bernard had only held their horses and shared their plunder. He added that he had heard of the condemnation of Lesurques, and that he was entirely innocent. Two years after his execution Vidal was caught and executed. Less than three years after Vidal's execution Dubosc was arrested and condemned to death for the same crime. Three years after the execution of Dubosc, Roussi was found, tried, and executed. He left with the priest a short will, to be opened six months after his heath. It was opened by the notary at Versailles, and was found to contain a simple declaration that Lesurques was innocent of the crime for which he had suffered death. Six men were therefore actually executed for a crime committed by five, and three of them agreed in declaring that Lesurques was entirely innocent.

From that time to the present the case has never been forgotten in France. Numberless official reports have been made about it, and all authorities have agreed that Lesurques was innocent. Whether the proofs now forthcoming will be such as a judicial investigation will demand is more than can be said at present. But terribly as the case illustrates the weakness and fallibility of human justice it demonstrates rather the need of a means of criminal appeal than the untrustworthiness of circumstantial evidence. Lesurques was condemned on direct evidence. He was positively sworn to by several witnesses, and the case was one of mistaken identity. The breakdown of the *alibi* arose from one of those strange fatalities that sometimes complicates human affairs in so utterly inexplicable a way. Such a man is a martyr without the glory of martyrdom, a victim without the pity even victims gain; but if there be any whose fate stirs the deep sympathy of the popular heart and makes the blood of honest men run cold when they read it, it is such a man as the well-to-do bourgeois of Paris—Joseph Lesurques—on whose epitaph posterity reads, "Executed by mistake."—*Daily News*.

Count Chorinski, who was some time back condemned to imprisonment for life in Germany with his mistress and accomplice, the Baroness d'Ebergenyi, for poisoning his wife, has, after manifesting symptoms of mental alienation, gone raving mad, and has to be confined with a straight jacket.

GENERAL SHERIDAN AND THE RED INDIANS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.

General Sheridan has begun the winter operations against the Indians, of which I spoke in my last, by a terrible blow. He despatched General Custer, on the 23rd of last month, with the greater part of a regiment of cavalry, in search of hostile Indians, and in three days they struck the trail of a war party under the command of a notorious chief, known as "Black Kettle;" and although they had been marching a great part of the day in a snow storm, and the whole of it in snow a foot deep, followed him closely during the ensuing twenty-four hours, engaged him early in the morning, and after a desperate fight, lasting all day, killed every man of the warriors, 102 in all, including Black Kettle himself, captured nearly 900 ponies, and 53 women and the children of the tribe, and an immense quantity of stores, with the loss of 19 men and two officers killed and 11 men and officers wounded. There is little doubt that this process will now be repeated pretty frequently, and it is not at all unlikely that by the spring the "Indians of the plains" will be reduced to a few hundred harmless wanderers. In the winter, the warriors are forced to fix themselves in their villages; and in villages they may fairly be said to be at the mercy of the troops. Black Kettle is the gentleman who figured most prominently in the atrocious outrages committed on the settlers in Kansas last summer, and the destruction of himself and his followers will give great satisfaction along the frontier. Sheridan is going to keep vigorously at work during the winter, though, as may be imagined, the hardships of such a campaign are terrible. The storms on the plains are very severe, the supply depots necessarily few and far between; the marches are long, their direction utterly uncertain, and movements have to be made so rapidly that the baggage trains cannot follow the column after an Indian trail has been struck.

THE GREAT ASSINGTON EXPERIMENT.

(Spectator, December 12.)

We have no wish to exaggerate the importance of the experiment which has been for so many years under trial at Assington, in Suffolk, but we rather wonder that it has hitherto excited so little attention. As Mr. Fraser justly says, in his report to the Commissioners on agricultural employment in Suffolk, there is no such thing as a panacea for the complicated diseases of modern civilization, but a successful attempt to turn day labourers into small capitalists, without depriving the landlord of any rights of any kind, deserves at least a patient investigation. The story of Assington has often been told before, but never after official inquiry, and we believe the facts are still so little known that we shall do a service to our readers by relating them in some detail, on the authority not of any socialist, or theorist, or dreamer of any sort, but of the Rev. James Fraser, M.A., acute cleric, entrusted by the Royal Commission on Agricultural Labour with the task of reporting on Norfolk, Essex, Sussex, Gloucester, and parts of Suffolk. No less than thirty-eight years ago, Mr. Gurdon, a country gentleman of Assington, in Suffolk, grieved and indignant at the condition of the labourers under the old Poor Law, devised a plan, then entirely original, for improving their condition and lightening the rates by co-operation. He induced fifteen labourers, some of whom could neither read nor write, to take a little farm of 60 acres of average rough ground, with a decent but rude homestead on it, as a co-partnership. The poor fellows had only £3 apiece, but Mr. Gurdon lent them,—without interest, we regret to say, all needless liberality being injurious to such schemes,—£400. With this they stocked the place after a fashion,—£9 an acre being hardly enough on so small a farm—elected one of their number as manager or "bailiff," with a shilling a week in addition to his regular wages as a labourer and his share of profits, appointed a committ

THE DECLINE OF THE TURF.

THE *Daily Telegraph* publishes the following letter :—

SIR,—It is not unnatural that, like other old men, I should incline to be *laudator temporis acti*, and should sometimes find the age and its pace too rapid for me. If I have to confess that some of the restless mutations, silently and ceaselessly at work around us, seem to me innovations rather than improvements, nine-tenths of your readers will, I suppose, fling my words aside, and will angrily denounce me as a fossil or an old fogy. But to those few who have patience to listen to an old man's parable, let me say that gratefully as I recognise the multitudinous improvements which nearly seventy years have enabled me to witness, there are some things in which, contradict me who may, the England of sixty years ago far surpassed the England of to-day. I will not occupy your space by descanting upon the manifest abatement in the purity of our women, both of high and low degree, to which nearly fifty years "about town" do not permit me to be blind. I thank Heaven that when I was young it was not deemed "the thing" for an English maiden to choose pigments to suit her hair, cheek, and eyes, as though she were choosing ribbon strings, or to employ filthy cosmetics, coloured according to the shifting caprices of fashion or the wild vicissitudes of taste, to set off her complexion or bonnet. When I first lolled over the single iron rail which skirts Rotten Row—and of which I well remember the erection in 1826—the grandmothers of the made-up young women who now glory in their padded habits, and bistre chignons, and enamelled skin, came to London with lips and cheeks coloured by nature's paintbrush, and with hair needing no auricuous or other fluid to "amend" its tint—no towering artificial *chevalure*, borrowed perhaps from the skull of some dead Calmuck or Suabian peasant, to supplement its deficiencies. In those good old simple days art had no chance with nature, and vice had a decent way of veiling its face. It was not deemed *comme il faut* for girls of high degree to know "Lais" and "Anonyma" by sight—to watch her enviously as she threaded her way, in her time phaeton or on her high-stepping hack, through the admiring throng. If any young man of my day had been permitted to toy with "the tangles of Neæra's hair," I know what he would have said and thought when he found his fingers besmeared with umber pomatum. But if, as Horace tells us, the wen upon Hagna's face only made Balbinus love her the more, what will not Fashion persuade the flacid young men of to-day to worship and think delectable?

Having had my fling at the women, let me now turn to the men. My old schoolfellow and banker—now a "superfluous" and crusty veteran like myself—tells me that, east of Temple Bar, an Englishman's word is no longer his bond, and that many of the pushing young merchants of the town do things every day which can not but make their grandfathers—if ever they had any—writhe in their graves. He asks what I think of a commission merchant telegraphing to his broker in Liverpool to buy five or ten thousand bales of cotton on spec, and recording the loss or gain of the transaction in his books as though it were a legitimate operation of trade. He hints darkly at settlements upon wives or mistresses, made by traders on the even of bankruptcy; and is tremendous in his denunciation of the occult doings of finance companies and their managers. I never had anything to do with trade myself, but I suppose that Goldsmith was right when he said that "honour sinks where commerce long prevails." My own intercourse has been chiefly with the West-end—with hunting men, favourably known in "the Shires," but more especially with racing men, and the habitues of Newmarket and Epsom. And it is chiefly about the Turf that I wish now to say a word. I never owned a racehorse, but for well-nigh half a century I have watched racing with keen interest. Few living men, as I flatter myself, know more about pedigrees and strains of blood than I do. I used to think that horse-racing, with all its faults, shortcomings, and dishonesties, was the grandest national sport that any imperial nation ever boasted. But I now unhesitatingly avow that the death of Admiral Rous—and he numbers some six years more than I do—will be all but the death of the Turf, unless he and one or two more of his contemporaries shall bestir themselves to ameliorate the condition of this great popular pastime before they go hence and are no more seen.

I must trouble your readers with a few figures and statistics to show how fearfully the number of race meetings held in these islands has increased within these last few years; and, secondly, how rapid has been the augmentation in races completed for over distances varying between three and eight furlongs. Let me take three years—illustrative of three generations—and commend their figures to the attention of all thoughtful men. In 1807 there were 64 race meetings held in Great Britain and Ireland; in 1837 their number was 132; in 1867 their number was about 230. In 1807, 691 horses of all ages started, whereof 33 were two-year-olds, 230 were three-year-olds, 148 were four-year-olds, and 280 five-year-olds and upwards. In 1837, 1,213 horses of all ages started, whereof 215 were two-year-olds, 326 were three-year-olds, 210 were four-year-olds, and 426 five-year-olds and upwards. In 1867, 2,458 horses of all ages started, whereof 752 were two-year-olds, 661 were three-year-olds, 408 were four-year-olds, and 637 five-year-olds and upwards. I will not weary your readers with the details of short races in 1807 and 1837, because, in both of those years, half-mile races were all but unknown. Suffice it to say that whereas in 1862 there were 246 races of half a mile and under, there were 390 races over the same distance in 1867; and that whereas in 1862 there were 474 races of which the distance was over half a mile and under one mile, the number of races over this distance in 1867 was 745.

These are starting figures, and pregnant with meaning to any one who understands the turf; but let me endeavour to explain their significance to the general reader. It is manifest that there are 2,250 race-meetings held in 1867, he will observe that well-nigh every lawful day between the 1st of February and the 30th of November had its meeting. If he remembers, further, that there are many single days upon which more than 100 horses face the starter, he will readily imagine how frequently many of the unfortunate 2,458 runners in 1867 must have been stripped in public. Secondly, he will observe that, in 1807, for every individual two-year-old which ran, there were nine runners, aged five years and upwards; while in 1837 the two-year-old runners were 215, and the runners aged five years and upwards were 426. But it will startle even Admiral Rous—himself a great upholder of two-year old races—to remark that, in 1867, there were 752 two-year-old runners against 637 runners aged five years and upwards. The moral to be drawn from these figures is obvious enough; nor do we need any other answer to the question so frequently asked by all old frequenters of race courses —"What has become of the Catherinas, the Beeswings, the Fishermen of the past?" How is it to be expected that a horse or mare can win Doncaster or Ascot Cups at six, seven, or eight years old, when he or she, as well as the dam and sire, has been galloped to death at two years old? Does any one anticipate that a son or daughter of Achievement will prove a flat-back way or an Alice Hawthorn? Of what value as a progenitor of hunting or of stout racing stock can a horse be who, like Thormanby, has been pulled out fourteen times in public during his first year?

The fatal consequences of stripping colts so frequently, and training them so severely, at the age of two, seem to me to have culminated during this present year. For the first time in my recollection of the turf, Blue Gown, the winner of the Derby, is acknowledged to be superior over a distance of ground to any horse in England of any age. I hazard little in stating that if any horse now in training had been matched against Blue Gown at even weights over the Cesarewitch course during the late Houghton meeting, the odds would have been 5 to 1 on Sir Joseph Hawley. If I am asked to believe that Blue Gown is several pounds better than Mameluke, or Patrobas-tiary, or Coronation, or Valtigeur, I can only say that such is not my own opinion. But each of these four cracks, in the year when he won the Derby, would have had no chance at even weights over a distance of ground against mature horses then in training. In 1868, however, Blue Gown is irresistible, because our present system of turf management has left no good mature horse with stamina sufficient to compete against a good three-year-old over the Beacon course.

In these few remarks it is by no my purpose to inveigh against "plungers," to harangue poor Lord Hastings in his early grave, or to lecture upon the sin and iniquity of heavy betting. I have the many generations of plungers in my time; and my belief has long been that heavy backers of horses will, if they have any wits, find out their mistake before they are ruined; and, if not, the worst that can be said of them is that they are their own great enemies. But, notwithstanding the enormous sum which it takes to keep nearly 3,000 horses in training, and notwithstanding the popularity of a national sport which can provoke such an outlay of money, I repeat that the turf is at this moment in a very bad way. It is no good to tell me—as the sporting newspapers probably will—that horses, when sold fetch enormous prices—that our thoroughbred stock is the best in the world—that nearly 2,000 thoroughbred foals were born this year in these islands, while little more than 1,000 were produced ten years ago. I answer, that no sport or pastime, however popular, can exist unless, in addition to its charm, it can show clearly that it has its *raison d'être*. The turf has always been defended as contributing powerfully to improve our hunters, roadsters, and carriage horses. But the French Emperor—no mean judge of a horse—already says that in roadsters and carriage-horses Kentucky and Vermont surpass the world. With France, America, Australia, Germany, and Russia constantly importing British stock, and rearing foals on a different system from ours, how long will it be before we are challenged to run against mature foreign horses over a distance of ground, and are compelled to decline the contest? I dare not encroach at greater length upon your space; but let me say, in conclusion, that there are two men in England who, if they would attend the meetings of the Jockey Club, and give their minds earnestly to the task, might, in concert with Admiral Rous and Sir Joseph Hawley, do much to arrest the further decline of the British thoroughbred. These two men are Lord Derby and General Peel. Both have been successful upon the turf—both are passionately fond of the sport. Do they not owe it to their countrymen that horse-racing should not, if they can help it, be allowed to deteriorate until it is buried with cock-fighting pugilism, and steeple-chasing in a common grave? Unless some authoritative influence shall interpose, the time is not far distant when some inquisitive member of Parliament will want to know whether it beseems the dignity of the Crown to breed thoroughbred stock for profit, and thus to suck pecuniary advantage out of a pastime which is daily becoming more and more a vehicle for gambling, and less and less an institution for improving the breed of horses. It was never intended that the Hampton Court paddocks should be maintained on the same principle as Mr. Blenkiron's or Mr. Jackson's establishments; that is to say, as a commercial speculation. If Lord Derby and General Peel can influence the Jockey Club to exert their authority in diminishing the multitude of race meetings; discouraging the baneful prevalence of two-year-old races now in vogue; instituting rich prizes for four and five-year-olds; and in revising the conditions under which money is given to Queen's Plates—they will engrave their names more deeply upon the history of their country than by any other legislative achievement of which they have hitherto been the authors.—I am, sir, yours, &c.,

December 10. SENEX.

SEMI-DETACHED WIVES.

(Saturday Review, Dec. 12.)

WE wonder that, now the elections are over and the quidnuncs of the clubs are busy with their gains and their losses, no one has attempt to give a reason for what was after all the most remarkable feature in the whole electoral struggle. It is true that woman found stouter opponents than weeping Home Secretaries and senile Commissioners of Police. But it was not so much the stoutness of the defence that was remarkable as the utter breakdown of the attack. Not that Miss Becker broke down. Face to face with the revising barrister she brought into the sharpest relief the irreconcilable antagonism of woman with the law. No one could have brought home more forcibly to her injured sisters that within the four seas woman is a martyr and a slave. The provoking part of the business was that her sisters owned it, and went quietly on with their crochet as before. If Miss Becker, to reverse Mr. Bouverie's epigram, is a leader who really leads, her fair clients are certainly followers who don't follow. Her dauntless resolution, her eloquence, her energy, only made more conspicuous the immobility of her sex. She fell, not before the obduracy of the British judge, but before the apathy of the British matron. It was in vain that her strenuous advocate appealed to her sense of justice, her sense of logic. Next to the British Constitution itself the most amusing instance of illogical compromise is to be ound in the British wife. She is the Uriah Heap of society, humbling herself before the church and the law, whispering sweetly her vow to honour and obey, hugging her chains as a chattel and a slave. With what a perfect self-sacrifice she flings herself away at the altar, with what an immense self-surrender she owns her lord at the marriage breakfast! And yet—if one may penetrate that heaving bosom and read the secrets of that shrinking heart—she has not the remotest doubt of her own infinite superiority, or of the infinite superiority of her sex. Miss Becker may have overstepped the bounds of feminine propriety, but she represents fairly enough the mass of feminine opinion. If her case failed it was in her attempt to condense it, to give it a practical form, and to hurl it at the pale palings of the British Constitution. She found herself baffled by that masterly inactivity with which woman in her time has baffled so many social deliverers. From George Sand down to Miss Hominy, from the Saint-Simonians to the Woman's Convention which is now in full session at Boston, a thousand pretty preachers have been denouncing the miserable bondage of the matrimonial home. Elective affinities, the freedom of the affections, the noble emotions of the heart, have been set against the narrow limitations, the monotony, the degrading uniformity of the common domestic relations of the world. Woman has been called to freedom, to Bohemianism, to art, to the pulpit, to the stump. Preachers of a different order, but appealing to precisely the same instinct of revolt, have spread before her the attractions of the crape and the poke-bonnet, of the country and the sisterhood. And here and there no doubt the poke-bonnet wins its votaries, as art and Bohemianism win theirs. But the great mass of womankind go on with their crochet as before. Theoretically, the British matron owns that her individuality is lost, that her energies are cramped in their development, that the free play of her affections is checked by her domestic bondage. But then theoretical considerations may be very considerably modified by facts. The theory of marriage troubles her very little so long as it stands in no awkward relation to her actual existence. Just as she is content to be her husband's chattel while she has practically the control of her husband's purse, so she has no objection in the world to the name of a slave if she is absolute within the house as well as perfectly independent out of it. And this perfect independence, so she smilingly assures the apostles of free love and the missionaries of Bohemianism she has secured without the smallest sacrifice of morality or of decorum. She has discovered in marriage itself the true secret of that social liberty for which they are outraging society and waging a hopeless warfare against the traditions of the world. The enfranchisment of woman has been found in the simple but exquisite invention of the semi-detached wife.

It is easy to pass with a smile over the lighter phenomena of our social life; but if they are straws on its surface they have a certain value to the philosopher as indicating the set of the current. And in this case the set of the current is hardly the matter for a smile. Woman is winning her independence, and she is winning it on the highest field of all. But she wins by the simple mode of untying the painter and letting her little cock-boat drift quietly into the wake of human progress. Even in the untroubled union of the vegetable life at which we glanced at the outset the British wife reserves a refuge for her own individuality. However yielding in seeing the feminine Ego can always take refuge in the sanctuaries of the fatherland. What is the bold reasoner who has sent his guinea to the Colenso fund, or thundered against ritualism for denounced evangelicalism, to do with the quiet silent being who declines discussion, and hands him her "In Memoriam," doubled down at "Leave thou thy sister while she prays." It is a strange rift in the lute when opening in modern society the deep convictions of the husband and the faith of the wife. Is it to come to this, that among ourselves, as across the Channel, all the religion is to be left to the weaker sex? The missionary-box, the little cross on the prayer-book, the early matins, the embroidered slippers for the curate, the pretty pictures of saints with saintly aureoles, the well-thumbed poems by Kirke White, the ritualistic service, the Evangelical newspaper—this country so strange to Englishmen is the country in which many English wives live. The poetry, the imaginativeness of their nature, finds a sphere in sympathies, in prettinesses, that seem trivial, unintelligible, unartistic to the minds of men. To woman, on the other hand, the jar of theological dispute, the rough clash of creeds, the bare outlines of a philosophic faith seem barren, coarse, secular, revolting. A woman ceases to be womanly when she rattles off the objections to the authenticity of the Pentateuch. A man feels manhood ebb away from him as he busies himself in the millinery of the Directorium. Day by day the gulf grows deeper and wider. Men detest sermons, and woman still clings to her popular preacher. Men cry for light and breadth and tolerance, and woman still does her knitting beneath the thunders of Exeter Hall.

THE TOBACCO CONTROVERSY.

IT is clearly from no want of ventilation that this subject has not been definitely settled. There are, moreover, a sufficient number of smokers in the world to afford scope for observation. Since the controversy was opened by us some years ago, it has been many times revived, and Mr. George Henry Lewes's recent article has set it agoing again. The *Express* of the 1st inst., appears to have taken a common-sense and correct view of the subject. The absurdly exaggerated statements of the Anti-Tobacco Society and other enemies of the weed lose all their force by proving a good deal too much. We must set aside cases of excessive smoking, and those exceptional cases in which tobacco acts as a poison in any quantity. No doubt tobacco has a great deal to answer for, because smoking, like other tastes, and more than most so-called vices, runs into excess. Its worst effects are observed in persons below puberty, in whom it induces a peculiar kind of sallowness, functional palpitation, diminished appetite, and inaptitude for physical or mental energy: to say nothing of the expense attending it. It is liable to induce a similar train of symptoms in those who contract a habit of smoking a little, and but a little in excess. We are told that among young soldiers, palpitation and deranged action of the heart are common enough from its use. A medical officer, noticing the frequency of muscular tremors and unsteadiness of hand among smokers, kept some statistics in order to determine whether there was any great difference between these and the non-smokers as regards rifle practice. He was, however, unable to prove, statistically, that the latter enjoyed an superiority of the accurate shooting power. Tobacco among the poorer and labouring classes certainly appears to exert considerable influence in restraining the appetite. A man can apparently also bear a larger amount of fatigue in a given time with a small amount of food and a pipe than with the same amount "without his baccy." Of course he could, however, only maintain this within certain limits. After all, the physiological effect of very moderate smoking has not yet been defined, and the mental state, like the flavour of the weed itself, is incapable of being expressed in words. We have lately been told by a French publicist, M. Emile de Girardin, in a vein of sober earnestness, that the Acts and policy of the Emperor are the outcome of his habit of smoking. "To smoke is to dream while awake," it is asserted. There is a tendency among modern French critics to seek in physical causes and explanation of some of the more abstruse moral and social problems of past and present times. The theory, no doubt, contains a certain amount of truth; but it is becoming every day more minute and despotic in its application. The reason is, no doubt, that it gives scope to the play of a writer's fancy to couple mental and moral peculiarities with physical causes, and it affords an opportunity for clever, interesting, and ingenious speculations in depicting character. Balzac started the device by his close analysis of human nature and human actions, and Taine, Sainte-Beuve, Dechanel, and others have amplified the process into a theory, which, like many others, will pass away, or be supplanted by others equally ingenious and interesting.—*Lancet.*

WONDERFUL CAPACITY OF THE RHINELANDERS FOR WINE.—The wonderful capacity for drink of the Rhinelanders is amusingly illustrated by Goethe in his journals. "The Bishop of Maynce," he says, "once delivered a sermon against drunkenness, and after painting in the strongest colours the evils of over-indulgence, concluded as follows:—'But the abuse of wine does not exclude its use, for it is written that wine rejoices the heart of man. Probably there is no one in my congregation who cannot drink four bottles of wine without feeling any disturbance of his senses; but if any man at the seventh or eighth bottle so forgets himself as to abuse and strike his wife and children, and treat his best friends as enemies, let him look into his conscience, and in future always stop at the sixth bottle. Yet, if after drinking eight, or even ten or twelve bottles, he can still take his Christian neighbour lovingly by the hands, and obey the orders of his spiritual and temporal superiors, let him thankfully drink his modest (sic) draught. He must be careful, however, as to taking any more, for it is seldom that Providence gives any one the special grace to drink sixteen bottles at a sitting, as it has enabled me, its unworthy servant, to do without neglecting my duties or losing my temper.'"

ACTION BY A LADY AGAINST HER HAIR-DRESSER.

ON Tuesday, December 15th, an action was brought at the Bloomsbury County Court by Mrs. Ready, a housekeeper, of Mornington-road, Regent's-park, against Mr. Valder, hairdresser, of High-street, Camden-town. Damages were laid at 10*l*.

Mr. Pain appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Wright for the defendant. The case was tried by a jury.

Plaintiff, who is about forty years of age, stated that she went upon three occasions to have her hair cut at Mr. Valder's; upon the last two occasions the same assistant cut her hair, and both times she believed he cut off a portion of her long hair, and kept it. Her hair was examined by her servant when she returned, and a portion was found to be missing from each side of her head. The last time she went back to Mr. Valder's, who admitted that a portion of her hair had been cut off, but said it was impossible his assistant could have done it.

In cross-examination she said she was a housekeeper; her salary was about 20*l*. per annum. She applied to the Magistrate, and he referred her to the County Court. When she went the second time she did not complain of her hair having been stolen before, because it was such a shameful act that she could scarcely credit it. When she had her hair cut on the second occasion two ladies were present, and another assistant was attending upon them. There were glasses in front of each lady, but she could not see behind her. The assistant walked round her while he was cutting her hair, and she believed walked her hair into his pocket. (Laughter.) They talked about Madame Rachel, the assistant expressing an opinion that she was a very bad woman, in which she concurred; but she was now of opinion that she was not half so bad as he was. (Laughter.) When she reached home she asked the servant to examine her hair particularly, as the assistant had told her she had a beautiful lot young hair sprouting up. (Laughter.)

Jessie Mills said she was a servant under the plaintiff. She dressed her hair, and she saw that a portion of the long hair had been cut off nearly to the roots; a portion had been cut from both sides.

Mr. Wright addressed the jury at considerable length for the defence. He maintained that the action was an attempt to damage a respectable tradesman who had resided 28 years in his present position, and for the purpose of extorting a sum of money.

Samuel Wescott stated that he was assistant to Mr. Valder, and had been so for five years. He cut the plaintiff's hair as she requested. He did not cut off any of the long hair, and certainly not the portion that were missing—they had been "hacked" off. He had never been complained of.

William Hunter said he had been assistant to Mr. Valder for 22 years, and he was present during the time plaintiff was having her hair cut. He was attending another lady. Their chairs were close together, and he must have seen if the other assistant had cut the hair improperly or stolen any of it. The value of the missing hair was about 3*d*.—the whole head of hair was not worth more than 2*s*. 6*d*. (Laughter.)

Mr. Horenden, human hair merchant, examined plaintiff's head of hair, which she had previously let down for inspection by the jury. The commercial value of the head of hair was about 1*s*. 9*d*. (Laughter.) The portions missing would be worth 3*d*. or 4*d*.

Cross-examined—Of course they charged more for hair than they gave for it. Fair hair was the most valuable. They got it from Germany and the north of France. They did not get hair from Africa.

A little girl was here brought forward, who said that she had her hair cut at defendant's shop; that the assistant, Westcott, cut off a large portion (produced), which he detained, but upon her going back and stating her mother would punish him he gave it up.

This statement was strongly denied by Mr. Valder and his assistant, who said they had never seen the girl before.

The jury retired, but were unable to agree to a verdict, and were ultimately discharged.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

(c.l. signifies the dates when vessels commenced loading.)

FOR LONDON.

945 Camperdown, Nattrass—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1033 Aaron Brown, Harley—Lawrence & Co
862 Abercrombie, Scott—Stenhouse & Co.
1249 Arundel, Symons.
1822 Ardgowan, Ker—W. Nicol & Co.
1348 Asbgrove, Fullerton—Rennie, Scovell, & Co. [c.l. Dec. 9
1378 Atmosphere, Oram—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1155 Aurora, Walker—The Dubash. [c.l. Dec. 15
1408 Birmingham, Caroline—C. Mumerjee. [c.l. Dec. 7
1027 Bonnie Dundee, Comyn—Hormusjee, Touche & Co.
1011 Braunstone, Nickels—Stenhouse & Co.
1267 British Consul, Garratt—W. Nicol & Co.
1435 British Sceptre, Kendall—Rennie, Scott, & Co.
797 Burmah, Pearce—Bomanjee, Touche, & Co.
1403 Calcutta, Jopp—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 1
1253 City of Richmond, Stocks—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 21
990 City of Bombay, Adard—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Jan. 5
1193 Combatore, Houston—Rennie, Scovell, & Co. [c.l. Nov. 11
1290 Colombo, McMillen—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1048 Daniel Rankin, Hartnell—Finlay, Clark, & Co. [c.l. Dec. 3
682 Doxford, Tegan—Nicol & Co. [c.l. Jan. 4
1496 Dreadnought, Cumpston—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1103 Eastern Belle, Bide—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.
2321 Edinburgh, Logan—E. Bates & Co.
1010 Eric, Raisbeck—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 6
1175 Evelyn, Rose—Edward Bates & Co. [c.l. Dec. 9
1893 Flying Venus, Listen—Edward Bates & Co.
1446 Glenlyon, McIntyre—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1450 Greyhound, Jackson—The Captain. [c.l. Nov. 11
814 Hatfield, Sorry—Finlay, Clark, & Co.
1788 Indian Chief, Smith—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 1
1908 Irwell, Pearson—Bomanjee, Touche, & Co. [c.l. Dec. 7
1108 John Elliott, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Dec. 10
1220 Louisa Fletcher, Luckes—M. Nusserwanjee & Co. [c.l. Nov. 30
1263 Maconochie, Withycombe—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 6
1060 Malleny, Kerr—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.
1127 Marathon, Dingwall—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 6
1284 Mary Stenhouse, Woodman—Edward Bates & Co. [c.l. Dec. 9
1054 May Queen, Ross—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee & Co.
1636 Melbourne, Symington—Edward Bates & Co.
1264 Minerva, Turner—W. Forbes & Co.
1278 Pendragon, Newton—W. Nicol & Co.
1734 Persia, Ellison—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1185 Pride of the Port, Jordan—Bomanjee, Touche, & Co.
1198 Prince George, Nelson—Lawrence & Co. [c.l. Jan. 5
1056 Rutlandshire, Cheever—Stenhouse & Co. [c.l. Nov. 11
1354 Sir John Mandeville, Greig—Remington & Co
581 Sir Lumley, Lenox—Stenhouse & Co.
1089 T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
966 Tangier, McNabb—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee & Co.
1417 Templar, Rogers—Thomas Peter & Co.
1170 Thomas Seddon, Mesnard—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1293 W. Fairbairn, Allan—J. P. Cornforth & Co. [c.l. Nov. 5
1525 Western Belle, Mountain—Lawrence & Co. [c.l. Dec. 15
1147 White Jacket, Johnson—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co. [c.l. Dec. 10

FOR HAVRE.

558 Alma, Crawford—Finlay, Scott & Co.
959 City of Madras, Graham—W. Nicol & Co.
361 Ellen Browse, Jones—Blackwell & Co.
497 Esk, Moss—Lawrence & Co.
598 L'Allegro, Stubbs—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 26
494 Loochoo, Beal—Finlay, Scott, & Co.

FOR COCHIN.

181 Amanthoo Rahman, Nacoda.

FOR CALLAO.

1453 Neptus Ultra, Plumer.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1286 Codabux, Rams—Hajee M. Seedick. [c.. Jan. 4
Futtay Salam.
1010 India, Wilson, Baxter—B. I. S. & Co.
544 Muscat Merchant, Warn—Hajee M. Seedick. [c.l. Jan. 4

FOR HONGKONG.

1538 Emen (s), Barlow.

FOR MANGALORE.

431 F. B. Atlantique, Grinand.

FOR RICE PORTS.

580 Ceylon, Gom—Volkart Brothers.
1236 China, Wilkie, Stuart, Bickford, & Co.
899 C. O. Whitemore, Humphery.
581 Desslemona Deslauders,— Jackwell & Co.
569 Isabella Hurcus, Fillan—Blackwell & Co.
578 Lima, Capel—Rampart & Co.
432 Simone Stella, Arcardi—The Captain.
1188 St. James, Hatfield—Stenhouse & Co.

FOR GOA AND ZANZIBAR.

1459 Tynemouth (s), Kennedy—Peel, Cassels & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

387 Victoria (s), Mahomed—Jairam Sewjee.

FOR ADEN & SUEZ.

1245 Carnatic (s), Coleman. [c.l. Jan. 5
2220 Magdala (s), Thompson—B. B. & S. S. Co.
1491 Salsette, (s), Parish.
2167 Sumatra (s), Hall.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

310 Futtay Sultan, Grag—H. J. Noor Mahomed.

FOR ANDAMAN ISLAND.

885 Alabama, Harrison—Wallace & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

534 Annie, Baker—Wallace & Co.
338 Empress, Robinson—W. Nicol & Co.
1293 Dharwar, White—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
639 London, Hayter—Wallace & Co.

FOR JUDDAH.

534 Bushire Merchant.
827 Fez Bobanee, Profumo—J. H. Jumall.
995 Futtay Mahomed, Nacoda.
819 Futtay Shah Allum, Nacoda—H. J. N. Mahomed.
897 Muckee, Nacoda—G. Lafond

FOR BOSTON.

528 Duiveland, Grave—Farnham & Co.

NOT FIXED.

824 Adriatic, Wilson—Leggatt & Co.
852 Agnia, Santors—Somjeebhoy Visram.
1262 Alaric, Theckstone—Remington & Co.
835 Amity, Purdy—W. Nicol & Co.
461 Arabella, Allman—W. Nicol & Co.
974 Andromeda, Laws—Lawrence & Co.
546 Asia, Morrison.
1185 Astracane, Wilson—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co
419 Atalanta, Green—Hajee Zenell Abadeen.
B. Bakary, Nacoda.
1603 Bar (s), Perrins—P. & O. Co.
1393 Benares, Noyes.
1276 Benefactress, Gibbs—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
709 Berkley, Garrett—W. Nicol & Co.
594 Bombay Castle (s), Coates—A. Hubibhoy.
1172 British Viceroy, Peterson—R. Steuart & Co.
481 Caernarvon, Lebaldec—Blackwell & Co.
962 Castine Lynch, Purcar.
495 Chatham, Roe—Ewart, Latham & Co.
739 Chanticleer, Jenkins—Finlay and Mackintosh.
1200 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.
1610 Dacca (s), Hutchinson—B. I. S. N. Co.
509 David Malcolm, Denton—Stenhouse & Co.
447 Delmede, Dupont—Blackwell & Co.
686 Dragon, McClemen—W. Nicol & Co.
518 Empress of India, Nunnerley—Wallace & Co.
659 Esphaniere, Avron—B. I. S. N. Co.
512 Falcon, Nowland.
937 Falkland, Pender—Wallace & Co.
384 Fenham, Jones—Nacoda.
261 General Havelock (s), Tesdale.
901 Glen Tilt, Lewis—W. Nicol & Co.
1004 Glenogle, Reardin—W. Nicol & Co.
1299 Hannah Law, Black—A. C. rice & Co.
1117 Helen Scott, Gribble—Copland & Co.
674 Hindostan, Lang, Mennie—M. Mahomed suffee.
728 Hippogriffe, Bews—Hajee S. Abadeen.
595 Hydaspes, Page—C. N. Cama.
620 Hydree, Crichton—H. Ally Maloo.
573 Isaac Gyde (s), Mitchell—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1309 John Stenart.
1187 Juventa Holme.
533 Kate Nesbit.
782 Kennington—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.
97 Kecrata Rooderin, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee.
1112 Kooria Mooria, Pike—W. Nicol & Co.
595 Kydaspes, Paze.
632 Lady Macdonald, Kennedy—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
573 Lamb Clyde (s), Mitchell—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1185 Madras (s), Davis.
1942 Malta (s), Hyde.
337 Marquard Family, Questa—Mirzza Cajum.
759 Martaban (s), Sharp.
354 Migrator, Stralendarff—Stenhouse & Co.
Mohideenbux, Nacoda.
484 Moorhill, Simey—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
648 Mozuffer, Urquhart—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1125 Munsoory, Lorenzen—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
850 National, Scott—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1359 Niagara, Fry—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
12-5 Patrician, Robinson—Lawrence & Co.
1832 Persian Empire, Murray—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1328 Pearl of India, Osborne—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
584 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—Jairam Sewjee.
1154 Queen of the Lakes, Scoble—W. Nicol & Co.
940 Queenslend, Montgomery—Remington & Co.
1048 Daniel Rankin, Hartnell—Finlay, Clark, & Co.
682 Doxford, Tegan—Nicol & Co.
1496 Dreadnought, Cumpston—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1103 Eastern Belle, Bide—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.
2321 Edinburgh, Logan—E. Bates & Co.
1010 Eric, Raisbeck—W. Nicol & Co.
1175 Evelyn, Rose—Edward Bates & Co.
1893 Flying Venus, Listen—Edward Bates & Co.
1446 Glenlyon, McIntyre—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1450 Greyhound, Jackson—The Captain.
814 Hatfield, Sorry—Finlay, Clark, & Co.
1788 Indian Chief, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.
1908 Irwell, Pearson—Bomanjee, Touche, & Co.
1108 John Elliott, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co.
1220 Louisa Fletcher, Luckes—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.
1263 Maconochie, Withycombe—W. Nicol & Co.
1060 Malleny, Kerr—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.
1127 Marathon, Dingwall—W. Nicol & Co.
1284 Mary Stenhouse, Woodman—Edward Bates & Co.
1054 May Queen, Ross—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee & Co.
1636 Melbourne, Symington—Edward Bates & Co.
1264 Minerva, Turner—W. Forbes & Co.
1278 Pendragon, Newton—W. Nicol & Co.
1734 Persia, Ellison—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1185 Pride of the Port, Jordan—Bomanjee, Touche, & Co.
1198 Prince George, Nelson—Lawrence & Co.
1056 Rutlandshire, Cheever—Stenhouse & Co.
1354 Sir John Mandeville, Greig—Remington & Co
581 Sir Lumley, Lenox—Stenhouse & Co.
1089 T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
966 Tangier, McNabb—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee & Co.
1417 Templar, Rogers—Thomas Peter & Co.
1170 Thomas Seddon, Mesnard—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1293 W. Fairbairn, Allan—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
1525 Western Belle, Mountain—Lawrence & Co.
1147 White Jacket, Johnson—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1*s*. 11⅞*d*.	do.
,, 4 do.	1*s*. 11¾*d*.	do.
,, 3 do.	1*s*. 11 9/16*d*.	do.
,, 2 do.	1*s*. 11¾*d*.	do.
,, 1 do.	1*s*. 11 7/16*d*.	do.
,, demand	1*s*. 11¾*d*.	do.
On Scotland do.	1*s*. 11 5/16*d*.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris do.	1*s*. 11¼*d*.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1*s*. 11¼*d*. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 12th January 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK

(Limited). Established in India 1844.

Capital One Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

LONDON BANKERS—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

		per Rupee.
6 months' sight	at 1*s*. 11¾*d*.	,,
4 ,,	at 1*s*. 11¾*d*.	,,
3 ,,	at 1*s*. 11 7/16*d*.	,,
2 ,,	at 1*s*. 11¾*d*.	,,
1 ,,	at 1*s*. 11 5/16*d*.	,,
On demand	at 1*s*. 11¼*d*.	,,
On Scotland and Ireland	at 1*s*. 11 3/16*d*.	,,
Circular Notes	at 1*s*. 11¼*d*.	,,

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year fall below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	ditto	4	ditto.
12	ditto	6	ditto.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus :—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank (Limited), or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 2nd December 1868.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial